NEVADA

AREA LABOR REVIEW 1988

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND 1989 OUTLOOK

NEVADA AREA LABOR REVIEW

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AND 1989 OUTLOOK

PREPARED BY

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NOVEMBER 1988

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A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Area Labor Review is an annual publication prepared by the Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research. In this 1988 edition current State, Metropolitan Statistical Area, and Balance of State *(rural)* area economic developments are examined. Population and income trends are presented, as are the labor market outlooks for 1989. Each is accompanied by supporting statistical data.

This publication is designed for use by planners, analysts, jobseekers and others who are interested in the Nevada labor market. We sincerely hope that you will find the information valuable.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Employment Security Department if you need additional assistance regarding the State's labor market. In addition, if you have any questions concerning information contained in this publication, feel free to contact the Employment Security Research section at (702) 885-4550.

Stanley P. Jones

STANLEY P. JONES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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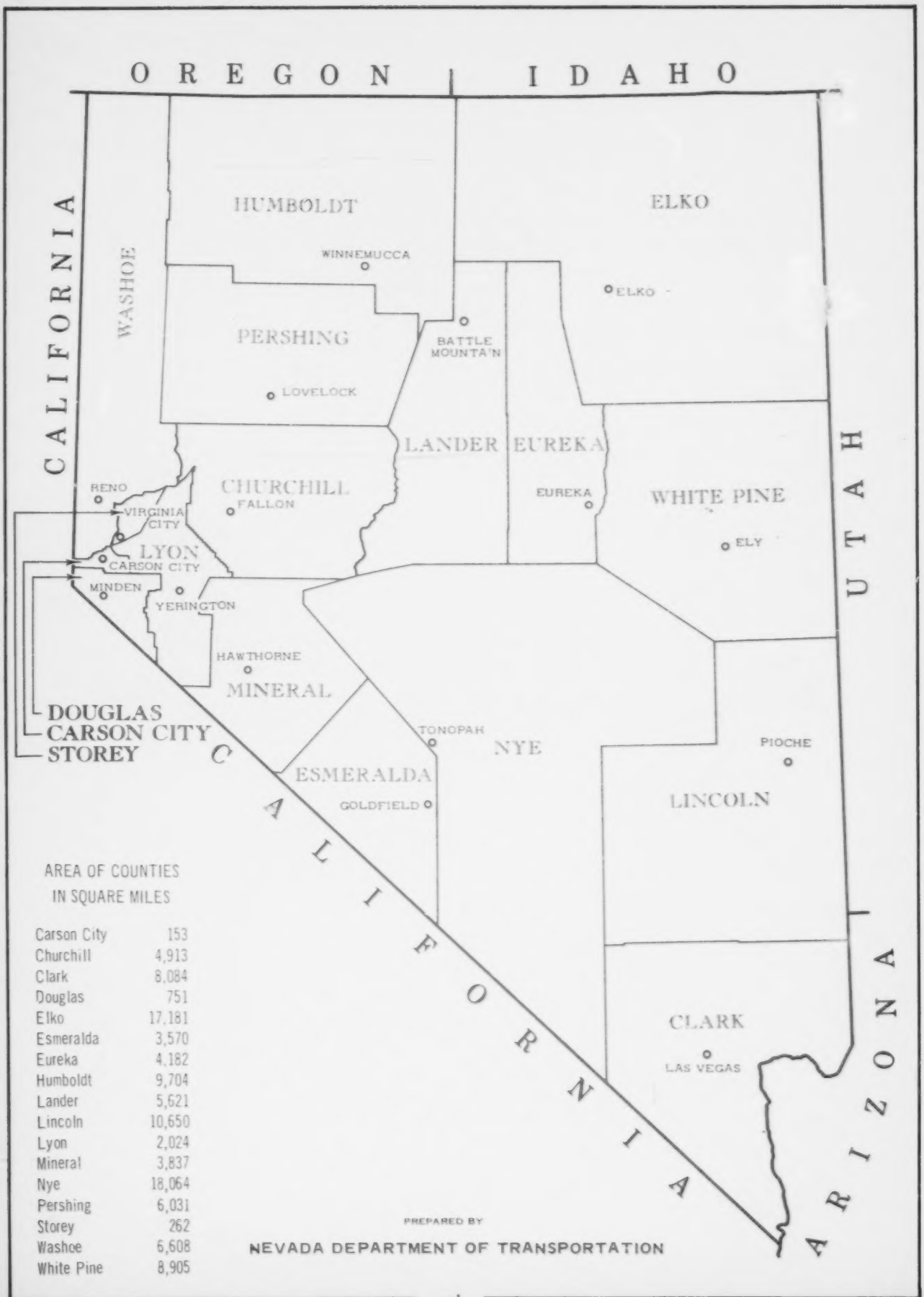

AREA OF COUNTIES
IN SQUARE MILES

Carson City	153
Churchill	4,913
Clark	8,084
Douglas	751
Elko	17,181
Esmeralda	3,570
Eureka	4,182
Humboldt	9,704
Lander	5,621
Lincoln	10,650
Lyon	2,024
Mineral	3,837
Nye	18,064
Pershing	6,031
Storey	262
Washoe	6,608
White Pine	8,905

PREPARED BY
NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

NEVADA

POPULATION TRENDS

AND

PERSONAL INCOME

NEVADA

POPULATION TRENDS[1]

In the decade of the 1970's, Nevada's population increased dramatically, growing by more than 5 percent a year. Indeed, this is a phenomenal growth rate considering that the country as a whole grew by less than one percent a year during the same period. The State's strong population growth has continued into the 1980's, showing a 25.8 percent growth rate between 1980 and 1987. This ranked the Silver State second in the nation, trailing only Alaska. In 1987 the Census Bureau had Nevada's population growth exceeding all states, expanding at an annual rate of 4 percent. In contrast to Nevada's dynamic population growth, the State remains one of the least densely populated in the country (averaging only nine persons per square mile). Only the States of Alaska, Wyoming and Montana have fewer persons per square mile.

The major population centers in northern Nevada are located along a fifty mile corridor on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. The Reno metropolitan area is the largest northern community with almost 240,000 residents. Carson City, the State's capitol, with nearly 40,000 residents is located just 30 miles south of Reno. The communities of Minden and Gardnerville, with a combined population of about 25,000 residents, are located 20 miles south of Carson City. In all, these eastern slope communities comprise about 30 percent of the State's 1 million residents.

As would be expected, the State's major population center is located in the Las Vegas valley. This growing metropolitan area, home to the famous Las Vegas strip, contains about 60 percent of the State population. The valley comprises some 600 square miles, is bordered by Hoover Dam, the sprawling Nellis Air Force Base complex and range, and the Nevada Nuclear Test Site. The Las Vegas Valley, which is about 500 miles south of Reno, lies on the southern edge of Nevada's distinctive basin.

While rural Nevada has a smaller population base, there has been significant growth in several rural counties. Between 1980 and 1987, Elko, Humboldt, Lyon and Nye counties have all shown increases in population near or above 30 percent. With the exception of Lyon County, which is a bedroom community to Carson City and Reno, the expansion in Nevada's gold mining industry is the major factor behind the recent population growth in these counties.

In general, Nevada's strong population growth has largely been spurred by new residents moving into the State rather than by internal growth. For the period 1980 through 1986, there were 90,000 births and 40,000 deaths in the State, leaving a net gain of some 50,000 residents. In this same six-year period, however, there were an additional 114,000 residents that moved to the State. Only Alaska and Arizona had higher rates of net migration during the same period.

Currently, new residents moving into Nevada outnumber those born in the State by over a four to one margin. In fact, Nevada has the lowest percentage of native born residents (21.4 percent) in the country. Because of continued high rates of in-migration, the gap in the proportion of natives to non-natives will continue to expand.

Understanding the changing patterns in the State's demographic composition is as important as knowing about its dynamic growth. In 1980 for example, only 8.5 percent of the State's population was 65 years of age and over -- compared to 11.3 percent for the nation as a whole; this ranked the State 45th among the 50 states. In the past six years, however, this segment of Nevada's population has grown faster than any other age group in the State, increasing by over 7 percent annually. This

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[1] By John B. Walker, State Clearinghouse.

phenomenal growth ranks Nevada's senior population as the fastest growing in the nation.

Between 1980 and 1986, the only other age groups showing considerable growth were children under the age of five and persons 25 to 44 years of age. The under five population increased by 4.5 percent annually, growing from 56,000 to over 73,000. Over the same six year period, the 24 to 44 age group (commonly referred to as the baby boomers) grew at an impressive rate of 5.2 percent annually. In Nevada, as in the country generally, the baby boomers comprise about 30 percent of the population. The age groups 5 to 24 and 45 to 64 grew more slowly, with annual rates of 0.4 and 1.8 respectively.

Overall, Nevada's population is rather homogeneous, with 87 percent of the population in 1980 classified as white. Census Bureau projections for the year 2000 suggest only small changes in the proportion of whites to non-whites in Nevada, even though blacks are increasing at a slightly faster rate than are whites. The real change in racial/ethnic composition of Nevada's population is in the proportion of Hispanics, and to a lesser extent in the Asian communities. This year the Census Bureau reported that Hispanics nationwide are growing 5 times faster than the rest of the population. This is significant because one-third of all Hispanics in the U.S. reside in California. Other western states having large Hispanic communities include Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. Although Nevada's population of Hispanics is still small (estimated at less than 100,000 in 1987), the long-term expectation suggests increased migration of Hispanics to the Silver State.

In general, population growth in the west should remain strong, with Nevada, Arizona and California leading the region. The States of Wyoming, Montana and Alaska have stalled, however, as hard times in the oil and extraction industries have taken effect. Table 1. shows selected population statistics for Nevada, State counties and the Nation. It should be noted that the Bureau of the Census has projected Nevada's population at 1.3 million residents by the end of the century. Other projections, such as those prepared by the University of Nevada-Reno, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, show growth more optimistically at 1.7 million residents by the end of the century.

CHART 1

NEVADA POPULATION BY COUNTY
1970 - 1988

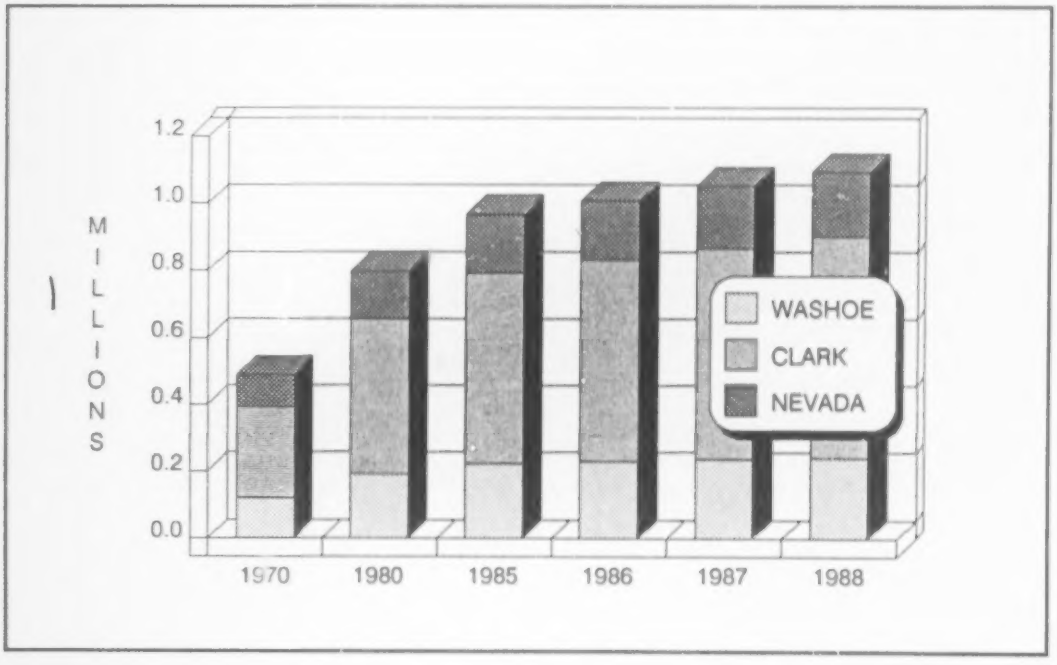


TABLE 1

RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES
Selected Years 1970-1987
(July 1)

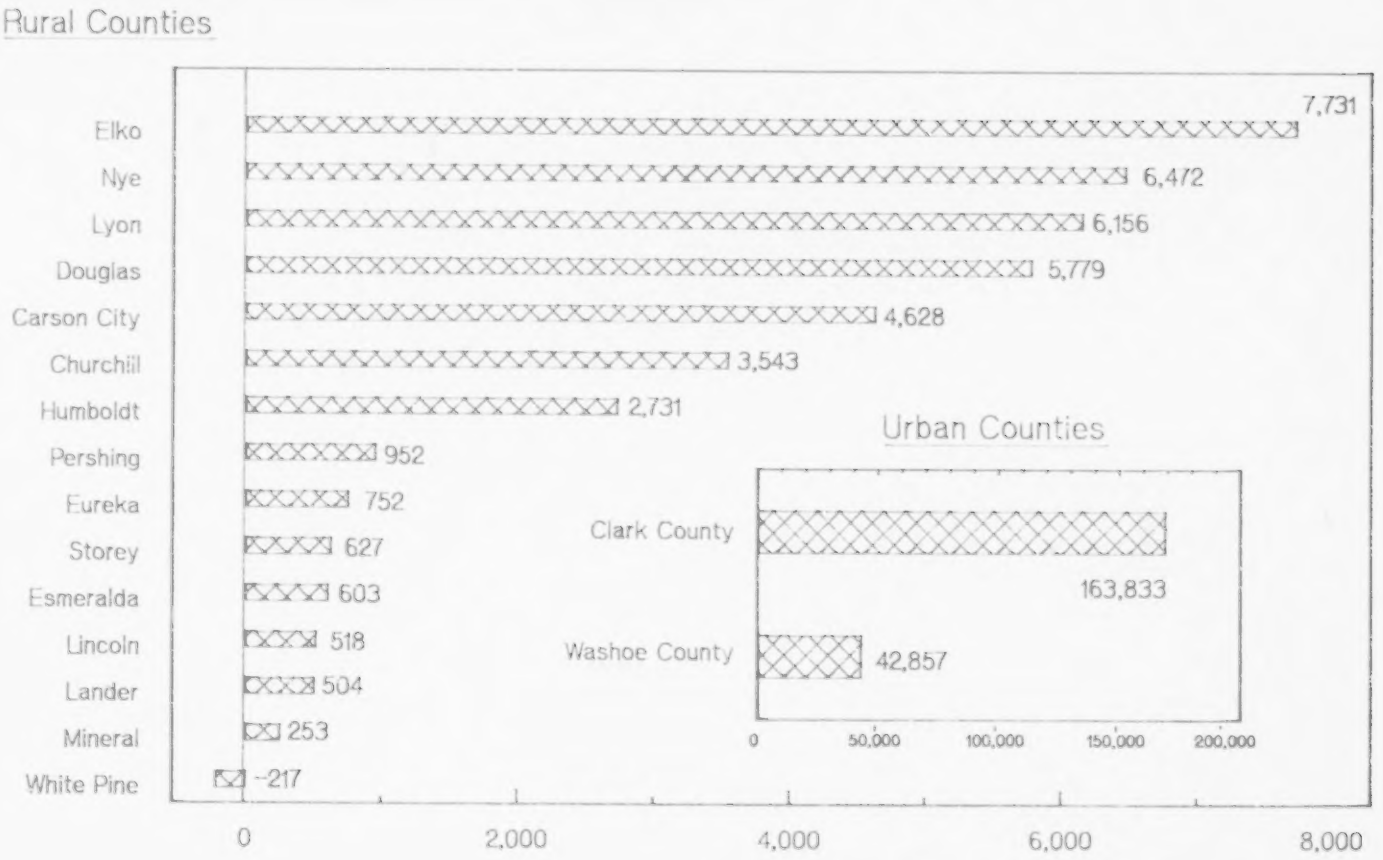
	Census* 1970	Census* 1980	Average Annual Growth 1970-80	1985	1986	Percent Change 86-87	1987	Percent Change 86-87
United States**	203,302	226,546	1.1%	238,736	241,095	1.0%	243,400	1.0%
Nevada	448,738	800,508	5.1	967,820	1,008,030	4.2	1,053,230	4.5
Las Vegas MSA***	273,288	463,087	5.4	572,140	600,160	4.8	631,920	5.3
Reno MSA***	121,068	193,623	4.8	224,420	231,780	3.3	236,480	2.0
Carson City	15,468	32,022	7.6	35,400	36,040	1.8	36,650	1.7
Churchill	10,513	13,917	2.8	15,450	15,800	2.3	17,460	10.5
Douglas	6,882	19,421	10.9	23,200	24,250	4.5	25,200	3.9
Elko	13,958	17,269	2.2	22,850	23,920	4.5	25,000	4.5
Esmeralda	629	777	2.1	1,380	1,380	0.0	1,380	0.0
Eureka	948	1,198	2.4	1,450	1,530	5.5	1,950	27.5
Humboldt	6,375	9,449	4.0	11,880	11,820	(0.5)	12,180	3.0
Lander	2,666	4,076	4.3	4,500	4,490	(0.2)	4,580	2.0
Lincoln	2,557	3,732	3.9	4,200	4,200	0.0	4,250	1.2
Lyon	8,221	13,594	5.2	17,050	17,950	5.3	19,750	10.0
Mineral	7,051	6,217	(1.3)	6,030	6,130	1.9	6,470	5.3
Nye	5,599	9,048	4.9	14,850	14,970	0.8	15,520	3.7
Pershing	2,670	3,408	2.5	3,610	3,850	6.6	4,360	13.20
Storey	695	1,503	8.0	1,850	1,960	5.9	2,130	8.7
White Pine	10,150	8,167	(2.2)	7,560	7,800	3.2	7,950	1.9

* April 1
** In thousands.
*** Metropolitan Statistical Area.

SOURCE: Nevada Department of Taxation; Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, University of Nevada, Reno-December 1987.

CHART 1

POPULATION OF NEVADA COUNTIES, RANKED BY AMOUNT OF POPULATION CHANGE, 1980 TO 1987



SOURCE: Nevada Department of Taxation and the University of Nevada–Reno, College of Business Adminstration, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Official State Population Estimates — December 1987.

NEVADA

PERSONAL INCOME[2]

In 1987 the national economy continued its upward momentum. In fact, by mid-1988 the second longest postwar period of growth, five and one-half years, had been recorded. Several regions were in the forefront of 1987's growth. Their performance, measured in terms of per capita personal income, reflected income levels that were well above the national average. The top three regions were New England, the Mideast, and the Far West. Eight of the ten states with the highest per capita levels were located on the Atlantic coast. Connecticut was highest at $21,266, 37 percent above the U.S. average. At the other end of the scale, among the ten lowest states, seven were located in the Southeast region. Mississippi was lowest at $10,292, 66 percent below the national average.

Nevada's per capita personal income, $16,366, ranked twelfth in the nation. Statewide, a significant gain was achieved in total personal income based on strong payroll growth. This continued a trend where on average over the past five years State income growth outpaced that of the nation and also that of the State of California. In spite of this gain, a strong upsurge in population kept 1987 per capita income growth near the national average (see table 2). Furthermore,in most instances nationwide, state personal and per capita income outpaced the rate of inflation as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI). In 1986 the CPI grew by 1.9 percent, and in 1987 the index rose by 3.6 percent.

TABLE 2

PERSONAL INCOME FOR SELECTED YEARS

	Total Personal Income *(millions of dollars)*			Per Capita Personal Income *(dollars)*		
Area	**1986**	**1987**	**%Change**	**1986**	**1987**	**%Change**
U.S. *	$3,521	$3,768	7.0%	$14,606	$15,481	6.0%
Far West	570,474	618,513	8.4	16,237	17,213	6.0
California	453,404	492,989	8.7	16,792	17,821	6.1
Nevada	14,949	16,484	10.3	15,453	16,366	5.9

* billions of dollars

NOTE: Personal income estimates reflect the latest revision (July 1988) in the national income and product accounts; wage and salary disbursements were revised upward.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The latest data available on personal income for individual Nevada counties is 1986 (see table 3). Clark and Washoe counties account for nearly 85 percent of the total personal income generated within the State. This, however, is not unexpected since they are the major centers of population and commerce.

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[2] By Gary Lungstrum, Labor Economist, Nevada Employment Security Research.

Northern Nevada garnered the top three positions for the highest level of per capita income. Douglas and Washoe counties, and Carson City achieved levels that were well above most of Nevada's other counties. In most cases, the distribution of total personal income *(residence based)* among these three counties was similar to the State pattern. Wages and salaries contributed the largest share statewide, over 85 percent, while other labor income and proprietor's income made up the remainder. However, some differences were evident; compared to the percentage of proprietor's income for the State (7.7 percent), Washoe County was slightly higher (8.4 percent), while that for Carson City was nearly twice that amount (13.4 percent).

TABLE 3

PERSONAL INCOME FOR SELECTED YEARS

	Total Personal Income *(millions of dollars)*			Per Capita Personal Income *(dollars)*		
Area	**1985**	**1986**	**%Change**	**1985**	**1986**	**%Change**
Clark	$7,826	$8,484	8.4%	$14,211	$14,898	4.8%
Washoe	3,651	3,923	7.5	16,608	17,469	5.2
Churchill	178	195	9.6	12,089	12,722	5.2
Douglas	404	450	11.4	18,102	19,397	7.2
Elko	276	294	6.7	13,007	13,421	3.2
Esmeralda	19	20	7.2	13,847	15,738	13.7
Eureka	20	20	1.0	16,297	16,458	1.0
Humboldt	122	124	2.2	11,734	11,775	0.3
Lander	56	56	0.1	13,103	13,249	1.1
Lincoln	44	45	2.7	12,591	13,316	5.8
Lyon	201	216	7.2	12,143	12,518	3.1
Mineral	74	76	2.9	12,054	12,499	3.7
Nye	167	174	4.3	11,392	11,946	4.9
Pershing	36	43	19.8	9,703	11,514	8.7
Storey	27	29	7.8	15,040	15,583	3.6
White Pine	92	99	7.7	11,723	12,958	10.5
Carson City	575	628	9.2	15,835	17,020	7.5

NOTE: Data does not reflect the latest revision in the national income and product accounts. Further, per capita personal income is based on unrevised Bureau of the Census population estimates. The sum of the counties do not add to the latest State population estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

NATIONAL AND STATE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AND OUTLOOK

THE NATIONAL AND NEVADA ECONOMY[3]

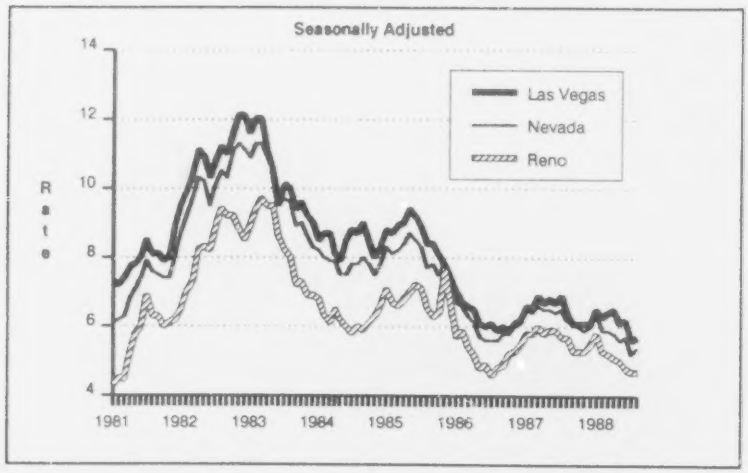
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

By all indications 1988 turned out to be a banner year for the Nevada economy. Economic growth has continued to be exceptionally strong, with unemployment being driven to levels last seen in the early 1980's. Indicative of the State's overall strength is broad based employment growth - both in terms of industrial gains and geographic coverage. In addition, there is no reason to believe that the present momentum will not carry into 1989.

UNEMPLOYMENT: As the following chart indicates, the downward trend in unemployment rates evident during the last several years accelerated in 1988. By July, the statewide rate had reached an eight year low of 5.2 percent, and for the first time since early 1987 was below the national rate. In August, the rate edged to 5.4 percent. Individual county rates ranged from a 2.6 percent in Eureka, to a high of 6.2 percent in Churchill County. Highlighting the economic boom is the 5.4 percent jobless rate just mentioned; it is much lower than the statewide rate a year earlier! Corresponding rates for the two metropolitan areas in August were 5.7 percent in Las Vegas and 4.7 percent in Washoe County.

CHART 3

STATE AND MSA[4]
MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1981-1988



SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

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[3] By James Hanna, Chief, Nevada Employment Security Research.

[4] Metropolitan Statistical Area is defined as Clark County for the Las Vegas MSA and as Washoe County for the Reno MSA. This usage is consistent throughout the publication.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT: Behind the improved unemployment rates is the continued rapid expansion of the industrial base. For 1988 as a whole, average industrial employment is estimated at 534,400, a gain of over 34,000 from the prior year. Nevada's relative job growth for the year, at 6.8 percent, puts the State in the forefront of the nation. As the following table indicates, job growth is spread throughout the major industrial sectors.

TABLE 4

NEVADA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
1987-1988
(thousands)

	1987	1988	% Change
Total	500.2	534.4	6.8%
Mining	8.2	10.9	13.3
Construction	30.0	33.3	11.0
Manufacturing	23.2	24.7	6.5
TCPU*	27.8	29.0	4.3
Trade	102.2	110.0	7.6
FIRE**	23.4	24.6	5.1
Service	221.3	234.5	6.0
HGR***	137.6	146.3	6.3
Government	64.1	67.4	5.1

* Transportation/communications/public utilities. This usage is consistent throughout the publication.
** Finance/insurance/real estate. This usage is consistent throughout the publication.
*** Hotels/gaming/recreation. This usage is consistent throughout the publication

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

Not surprisingly, the service sector, lead by gaming, continued to show the largest absolute growth of new jobs. Tourism remained strong throughout the year, as reflected in not only the gaming numbers, but trade as well. The health of these two critical industries is also evident in gaming and sales tax collections.

In relative terms, the industrial leaders were mining and construction, with gains of 13.3 and 11.0 percent respectively. Mining continued to grow at an extremely rapid pace in rural Nevada with the opening of a number of new gold mines and the expansion of existing claims. While small in terms of total employment, the impact of mining on rural Nevada economies cannot be understated. The gains in construction are evident in both residential and non-residential building, and are spinoffs of strong tourism/gaming growth and population in-migration.

While not as spectacular, the remaining industrial sectors also recorded respectable growth over-the-year. Gains in these sectors resulted from not only the vitality of the Nevada economy itself, but the nation as well.

THE NATIONAL OUTLOOK

The outlook for 1989 essentially calls for a continuation of economic conditions that prevailed in 1988. The key element in the forecast, the national economy, should continue to expand in the coming year although at a somewhat slower pace than that which prevailed during the first half of 1988. While the economy is nearly into its seventh year of expansion, making it the second longest on record during the postwar period, it continues to show little sign of an imminent downturn.

For the first six months of the year, real Gross National Product (GNP) grew at a 3 percent rate - a rate considerably higher than anticipated. There are some signs that this pace will slow somewhat in 1989. By the fourth quarter of 1989, however, real GNP will nearly match that of 1988's final three months. As a result of the current rapid economic expansion, labor markets have tightened and many industries are approaching their output capacities. While not yet pronounced, signs of inflationary pressures are starting to appear.

In response to inflationary concerns, the Federal Reserve recently took action to cool down the economy somewhat by tightening the money supply. The effect of this action will be higher interest rates in 1989. The other possible major drag on the national economy in 1989 is the recent appreciation of the dollar vis-a-vis foreign currencies. This development, if continued, would have a negative impact on export industries, which have only recently begun to recover.

The forecast for the national economy prepared by the Congressional Budget Office (August 1988) indicate continued growth in 1989 with slightly higher inflation and interest rates. These are included in the following table.

TABLE 5

UNITED STATES
ECONOMIC INDICATORS
1988 - 1989

	1988	1989
Fourth Quarter to Fourth Quarter (percent change)		
Real GNP	2.6	2.7
Implicit GNP Deflator	3.7	4.2
Consumer Price Index*	4.4	5.0
Calendar Year Averages (percent)		
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.5
Three-Month Treasury Bill Rate	6.3	7.1
Ten-Year Government Bond Rate	8.9	9.1

* Urban wage earners and clerical workers.

THE NEVADA OUTLOOK

If the above forecast holds true, there is no reason that Nevada will not continue on its present path. Tourism should remain strong and provide a major stimulus to the economy. While higher interest rates may dampen some construction activity, demand for housing and commercial structures should be high. The price of gold, a key factor in the present boom in rural Nevada, drifted lower during September, influenced by a variety of factors, but market pressures in this industry are to be expected. In any event, the present gap between production costs and the price of gold allows considerable variance before the industry would be negatively affected.

Industrial growth for 1989 is expected to record a growth rate of 6.2 percent, and add over 34,000 jobs to the industrial base. The distribution by industry should follow the patterns recorded in 1988. Unemployment is expected to fluctuate in the 5.0 to 6.0 percent range, and average approximately 5.5 percent for the year.

LAS VEGAS MSA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AND OUTLOOK

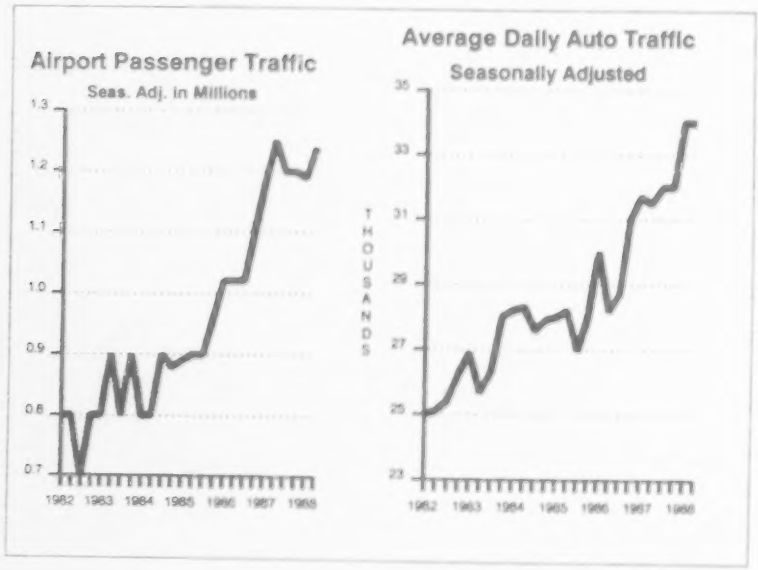
LAS VEGAS MSA[5]

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OUTLOOK[6]

INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW: The Las Vegas area continued to enjoy an economic prosperity as strong as any of the boom periods in the 60's and 70's. From the fourth quarter of 1987 through the third quarter of 1988, the robust and vibrant nature of the economy was mirrored by gains in tourist levels, strong convention activity, sustained growth in new businesses, and continued business expansions. Las Vegas job gains have been some of the strongest in the nation and Nevada has ranked first in the percentage increase of new jobs for many months.

CHART 4

LAS VEGAS MSA
AIR PASSENGER* AND VEHICLE COUNTS**



* *McCarran International Airport.*
** *Nevada Department of Transportation counting stations.*

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[5] Metropolitan Statistical Area is defined as Clark County for the Las Vegas MSA and as Washoe County for the Reno MSA. This usage is consistent throughout the publication.

[6] By Robert A. Murdock, Labor Economist, Nevada Employment Security Research.

As in the past, a significant portion of the economic health of the area can be attributed to the economic health of the surrounding states and the nation. Nearly 85 percent of the Western market, and almost 50 percent of the entire Las Vegas market, comes from California, Arizona, and Utah. Job creation in southern California and Utah has been at a relatively strong pace. In addition, unemployment levels in these states has been trending lower. With more jobs and increasing disposable incomes, new and returning visitors continued to flock to Las Vegas.

The economic prospects for the nation and the western region continue to be bright during 1989. Consequently, the Las Vegas area will also continue to experience strong gains across most sectors of the economy. Economic strength in the area's major tourism markets, basically the potential visitors drawn from surrounding states, will continue to provide a healthy stimulus for growth. In addition, ongoing and expanded marketing efforts should continue to address previously untapped sources of visitors.

Another positive factor may be the foreign visitor market. The value of the U.S. dollar, which has declined substantially during the past year, will positively influence foreign visitors, as their currency is worth more when converted to U.S. currency. The U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration has predicted an increase of United States arrivals from Europe of 8 percent and a 13 percent increase in visitors from Asia and the Middle East. The total number of foreign visitors to the United States should reach nearly 30.5 million in 1989, an increase of 4 percent over 1988.

It is anticipated that by the end of 1988 tourism could again set a new record by totaling just over 17 million visitors. These visitors contribute significantly to the economy as the average tourist stays just over 4 days, spending around $91 per day on non-gaming expenditures and contributes an average of nearly $170 in gross gaming winnings each stay[7] - for potential revenues in excess of $10 billion.

These expenditures not only bode well for the tourism sector - but also provide a stimulus for other industries. Retail trade has been strong and construction, both commercial and residential has been setting a blistering pace.

TABLE 6

LAS VEGAS MSA
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(thousands)

	1986	1987	86-87 %CHANGE	1988(e)	87-88 %CHANGE
Total Labor Force	305.3	323.7	6.0%	340.3	5.1%
Unemployment	19.1	21.0	9.9%	20.1	-4.3%
Unemploy. Rate	6.3%	6.5%	--	5.9%	--
Total Employment*	286.2	302.7	5.8%	320.2	5.8%

e = Estimate.

* Total employment adjusted by Census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

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[7] *Las Vegas Marketing Bulletin, 1987 Summary*, Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority.

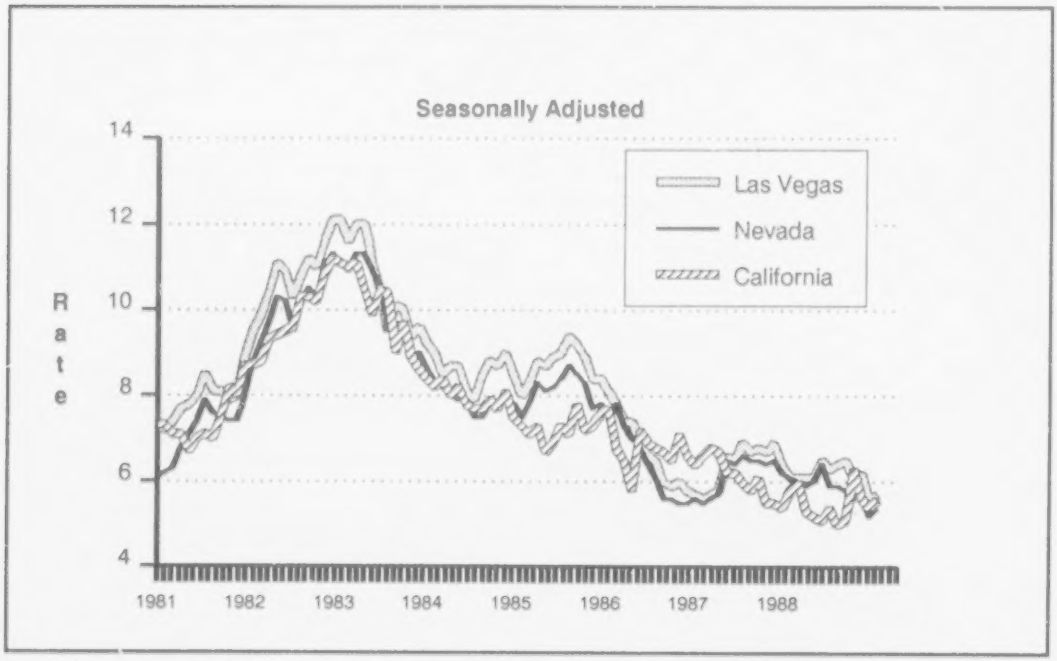
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS: During 1987 the area labor force increased by 18,400 persons or just over 6 percent, for a total of 323,700. This is significantly more than the long-term average annual increase of around 4.7 percent since 1980. Given the growth already displayed through August of 1988 - the increase for the year should also be above average as the size of the labor force is expected to expand to just over 340,000, a gain in excess of 5 percent *(see table 6)*.

Las Vegas unemployment, at 6.5 percent, continued to be higher than the national rate and many other areas in Nevada in 1987. However, during the latter months of the year and on into 1988, unemployment trended downward, reaching an eight year low of 5.6 percent in July of 1988. It is estimated that the average unemployment rate for 1988 will be in the area of 5.9 percent, significantly less than the rate experienced the previous year. The lower unemployment rates experienced during 1988 are also mirrored by a significant decline in the number of unemployment insurance claims. Total claims are expected to be around 10 percent less this year; at the same time, the average duration of a claim has shrunk to twelve weeks - a very short period of time by historical standards.

Relatively high unemployment rates do not necessarily indicate a lagging or weak economy. Most analysts feel that the higher level of unemployment in the Las Vegas MSA is, in part, caused by several contributing factors unrelated to this simple measure of economic health. These include a rapid population increase *(in-migration)*, the transient nature of the workforce, and significant job turnover in major sectors of the job market. An example of this situation is reflected by the number

CHART 5

NEVADA, CALIFORNIA AND LAS VEGAS MSA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

of *"help wanted"* signs which abound throughout the area, despite the relatively high unemployment. Many employers have expressed difficulty in finding suitable employees, and consequently many entry level, semi-skilled jobs are readily available and go unfilled. In some location, such as Laughlin - a relatively isolated community on the Colorado River 90 miles south of Las Vegas - labor shortages are even more apparent and some upward pressure has been noticed in wage rates. The situation is also reflected by the large number of unfilled job orders at local Employment Security offices. In July, there were over 1,800 job openings available throughout the county.

ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT[8]: With Nevada's top national ranking in the creation of jobs, it is not unrealistic to suggest that Las Vegas has one of the strongest job markets in the United States. In fact, this area has been a primary catalyst in the State's expansion.

Area industrial employment climbed steadily during the twelve months of 1987 and reached a high in December of 293,200 jobs. Employment averaged 284,700 during the year and job gains totaled 22,500, an 8.6 percent increase. This annual increase in jobs was more than twice the long-term average annual growth rate which is slightly more than 3.5 percent through the first seven years of this decade.

TABLE 7

LAS VEGAS MSA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
1986-1988 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(thousands)

	1986	1987	86/87 %CHANGE	1988(e)	87/88 %CHANGE
Total	262.2	284.7	8.6%	306.6	7.7%
Mining	.3	.3	---	.3	---
Construction	16.9	18.7	10.7%	20.9	11.8%
Manufacturing	8.1	8.6	6.2%	9.0	4.7%
TCPU*	14.9	15.7	5.4%	16.6	5.7%
Trade	54.9	60.3	9.8%	65.5	8.6%
FIRE**	13.3	14.1	6.0%	15.2	7.8%
Service	123.0	134.7	9.5%	144.7	7.4%
HGR***	81.2	88.6	9.1%	95.2	7.4%
Government	30.8	32.3	4.8%	34.4	6.5%

e = Estimate.

* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

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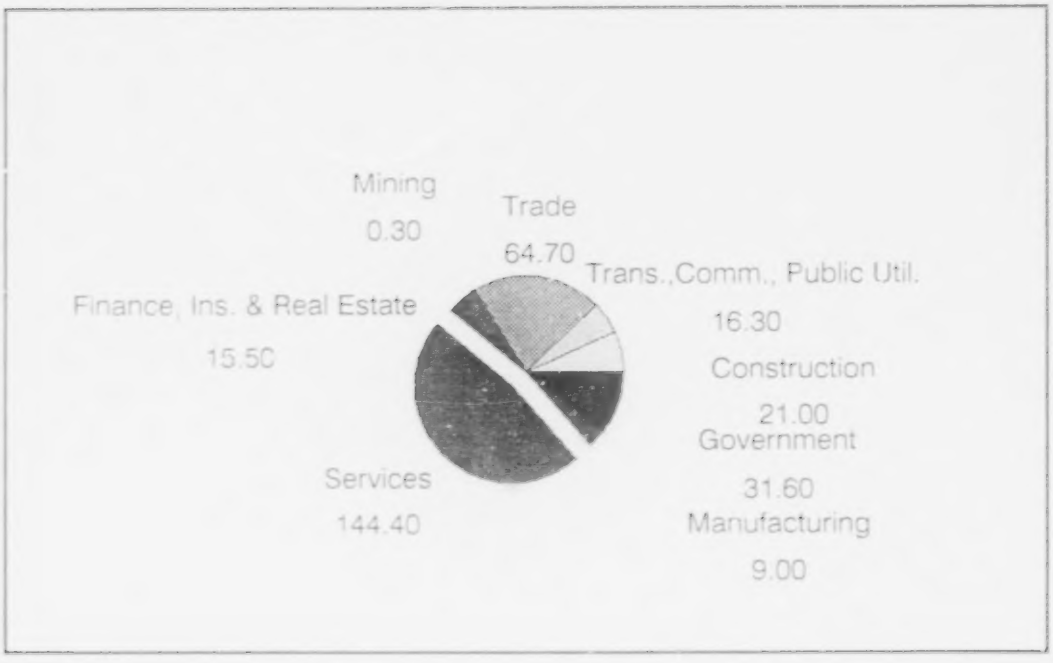
[8] This measure of employment is a count of **jobs** at the place of employment - contrary to the previous section where the labor force concept measured the number of **people** in the labor market based upon place of residence. Includes multiple job holders.

As the Las Vegas labor market entered 1988, job growth continued at a brisk pace. In May, employment climbed past the 300,000 mark for the first time in history. During 1988 it is estimated that job gains will not quite match the 1987 record year, but will increase by 22,000 - an annual average of 306,600. This represents a gain of 7.7 percent, still significantly higher than the long-term average annual growth rate during this decade.

Relative job gains during 1988 are expected to be strongest in construction, trade and finance/insurance/real estate. The construction industry, which reflected the strongest gains of any industry through August 1988, is expected to increase by nearly 12 percent, or 1,200 jobs for the year. A rapidly expanding population continued to demand housing during the first eight months of the year. Its availability, however, is limited. This was evidenced by an apartment vacancy rate of less than 5 percent in most areas of the MSA. Commercial construction also experienced a strong period as many businesses moved into the area or launched expansions and/or remodeling projects. Like housing demand, available office space was also feeling some pressure. During the first quarter of the year the Las Vegas area had the largest decline in office vacancy rates in the nation declining from 22.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1987 to only 14.4 percent in the first quarter of 1988.

CHART 6

LAS VEGAS MSA
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
AUGUST 1988
(thousands)



SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

Interestingly, construction gains were evident in spite of a trend of rising interest rates for the financing of construction projects as reflected on table 7. Undoubtedly, internal financing played a role in some projects. There were several major projects underway in the hotels/gaming/recreation sector. And in total, there were more than 40 major residential and commercial projects on-going during the year.

The strong gains experienced by the finance/insurance/real estate industry were, for the most part, linked to the construction boom. To a large degree, the continued strength in the trade industry can be attributed to the substantial increase in the number of visitors to the area. There was a significant increase of employment in retail trade - especially in the food and drinking establishments sector.

The overall composition of the industrial employment in the area continues to be dominated by service producing industries *(service, finance/insurance/real estate, trade, transportation/communications/public utilities, and government)*. These industries account for nearly 90 percent of the Las Vegas job market. At the national level, the service producing industries only comprise around 75 percent of the total. As reflected in the following table, the service industry, which includes the hotels/gaming/recreation sector, singularly accounts for nearly 50 percent of the job total in Las Vegas. This is a significantly higher concentration of service industry jobs than in other areas of the State. In addition, the Las Vegas industrial mix has a higher job concentration in construction,

TABLE 8

LAS VEGAS MSA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
1980 - 1988
(percent distribution)

	1980	1985	1987	1988(e)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mining	.2	.1	.1	.1
Construction	6.5	5.8	6.6	6.8
Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9
TCPU*	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4
Trade	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.4
Retail Trade	18.2	17.8	17.6	17.8
FIRE**	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0
Service	46.5	47.0	47.3	47.2
HGR***	32.1	31.6	31.1	31.1
Government	11.9	11.9	11.3	11.2

e = Estimate.

* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation.

NOTE: Percentages based on rounded data.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

finance/insurance/real estate, and trade. In other words, these industries account for a larger share of the Las Vegas industrial employment base than at the State level as a whole. Conversely, the area's share of jobs in mining, manufacturing, and government is less than the concentrations found statewide.

The 1988 level of Las Vegas manufacturing employment was affected by a grave industrial accident, as the Pacific Engineering and Production Company - located in the Gibson Industrial Park of Henderson - suffered a massive explosion and fire which completely destroyed the facility. The nearby Kidd Marshmallow plant was destroyed. This tragedy resulted in the loss of over 200 manufacturing jobs. In addition, State Industries Inc., a major Henderson employer and manufacturer of water heaters, and Aerojet General, of North Las Vegas, left the area.

However, many new firms have also located in the area during the year. Some of the companies to open for business include Viceroy Mining Company, Cosmo World Corp., Lavi Industries, Automated Solutions, C.T.I. Technical, Redmond Products Inc., Circuit City, The Thatcher Co., Met-Chem Testing Laboratories Inc., CCI Communications, and others.

As table 8 shows, the relative distribution of jobs in the Las Vegas MSA is fairly stable. However, some noteworthy shifts have taken place during this decade. The overall share of jobs in the service industry has increased significantly since 1980. Note, however, that the relative increase in jobs was not in the HGR sector but in business and personal services - computer services, management or research consulting services, medical and legal services. The trade, finance/insurance/real estate and construction industries also reflect an increase in the relative share of jobs. On the other hand, transportation/communications/public utilities, manufacturing, hotels/gaming/recreation of the service industry, and government have been trending towards a smaller share of the total job market in the area since 1980.

Because of State and local economic diversification efforts the Las Vegas economy has not become significantly more concentrated, even though the hotel/gaming/recreation sector of the service industry has been undergoing considerable expansion during the past two years.

THE 1989 OUTLOOK

OVERVIEW: Given the bright prospects for the nation and the western region the Las Vegas area will continue to experience strong gains across most sectors of the economy. The area's major tourism markets should continue to enjoy relatively healthy economies. Inroads to new markets should also bolster the tourism sector.

The outlook for the convention trade during the year is also encouraging as convention attendance should top 1.7 million delegates. Strong visitor levels will also produce beneficial secondary effects in other industries besides services. One of the main beneficiaries is trade, mainly retail trade, as tourists and other visitors purchase a significant amount of goods and services outside of the hotels/casino sector.

TABLE 9

LAS VEGAS MSA
LABOR FORCE/UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK
1988 - 1989
(thousands)

	1988(e)	1989(p)	%CHANGE
Total Labor Force	340.3	359.8	5.7%
Unemployment	20.1	21.2	5.5%
Unemployment Rate	5.9%	5.9%	---
Total Employment*	320.2	338.6	5.7%

e = Estimate.
p = Projection.

* Total employment adjusted by 1980 Census relationships to reflect number of persons by place of residence.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

Labor force growth during 1988 should be just over 5 percent for the year, slightly faster than the annual average growth of around 4.5 percent during this decade. It is projected that the labor force will expand somewhat faster during 1989, in the range of 5.5 to 6.0 percent. Unemployment, which should average around 5.9 percent in 1988 will generally remain in that range during 1989 unless national and regional economic conditions significantly change. This is not expected.

Establishment-based industrial employment is expected to continue to grow at a brisk pace in 1989. The total number of jobs during the year will average 328,300, a 7.1 percent increase. This is significantly faster than the annual average gain during the earlier years of this decade. As table 10 indicates, industries which are expected to exhibit significantly faster than average growth include mining, construction, trade *(especially retail trade)*, and hotels/gaming/recreation of the service industry. However, it is anticipated that some industries will not exhibit such strong growth. Manufacturing, transportation/communications/public utilities, and government should contribute to fewer than average job gains in the area.

EMPLOYMENT REVIEW AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY: The following is a detailed outlook for the individual industries in the area.

TABLE 10

LAS VEGAS MSA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT[9]
1988-1989 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(thousands)

	1988(e)	1989(p)	%CHANGE
Total	306.6	328.3	7.1%
Mining	0.3	0.4	33.0
Construction	20.9	22.5	7.7
Manufacturing	9.0	9.4	4.4
TCPU*	16.6	17.3	4.2
Trade	65.5	70.5	7.6
Retail Trade	54.5	58.7	7.7
FIRE**	15.2	16.3	7.2
Service	144.7	155.3	7.3
HGR***	95.2	102.2	7.4
Government	34.4	36.6	6.4

e = Estimate.
p = Projected.

* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

MINING: The rejuvenation of Nevada mining has been vigorous during recent years due to improved technology and higher mineral prices. But, the vast majority of mining employment is outside of the Las Vegas MSA in rural Nevada. However, the Las Vegas area is experiencing some of the resurgence in the industry. Louisiana Mining Corp. has started a gold mining operation in Moapa Valley and Viceroy Resource Company is pursuing an estimated 1.5 million ounces of gold at a mine site near Searchlight. But, the vast majority of mining employment within the MSA continues to be of the type associated with construction, such as rock quarry or gravel pit operations, and the administration of mining companies. As reflected by the projections outlined in table 10, the area will gain some jobs in the mining industry during the months to come. However, most of the mining growth in Nevada will continue to fall outside the Las Vegas area.

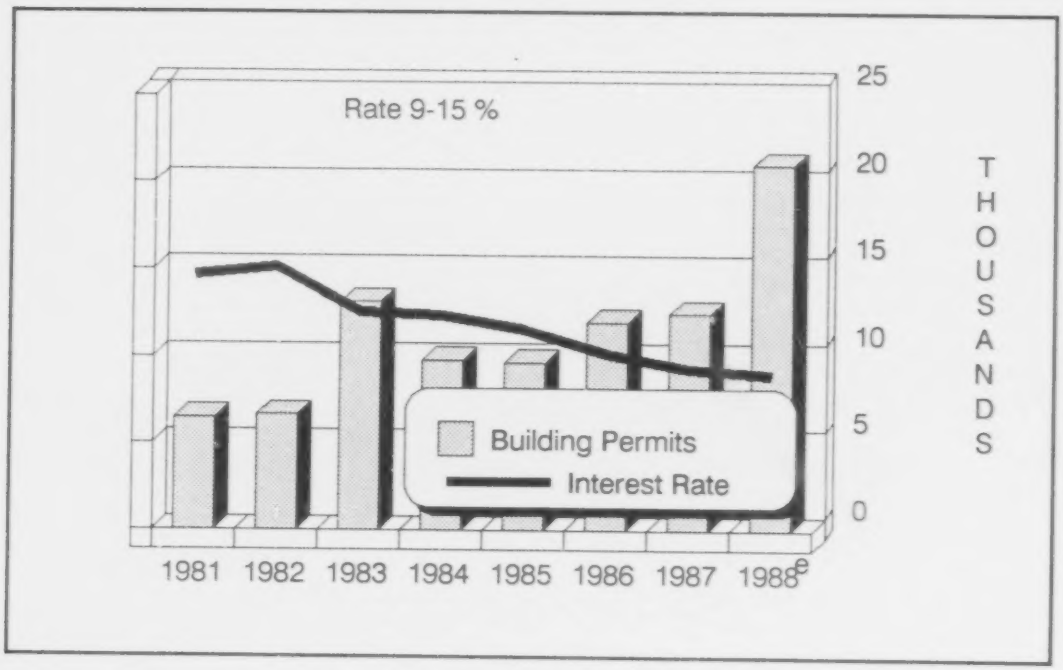
CONSTRUCTION: The industry continues to exhibit significant expansion as population growth and broad-based job gains - unmatched by most areas nationwide - stimulate both residential and commercial construction. During the first eight months of 1988 residential building permits surpassed the annual total of any year in history as 16,456 permits were issued. It is estimated that permits could exceed 20,000 for the year. The level of building activity in Las Vegas is well in excess

[9] Reflects employment by place of work. Does not necessarily coincide with labor force concept. Includes multiple job holders.

of 80 percent of the permit authorizations statewide, and the level of activity is over 85 percent higher than any previous year on record. This increase in building activity is even more impressive when one considers that this increase occurred during a time when interest rates were rising, particularly during recent months *(see chart 6)*.

CHART 7

LAS VEGAS MSA
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS



SOURCE: City/county building and planning departments within Las Vegas MSA.

Currently there are over 20 major residential projects underway or planned in the area. In addition, there are in excess of 30 major commercial projects that are scheduled to be continued or initiated during the upcoming year. These project will continue to provide the stimulus for significant job gains in the construction industry. Employment totals should increase from 20,900 in 1988 to 22,500 by 1989, or a 7.7 percent increase as shown on table 10. This gain is significantly faster than the anticipated employment growth for all jobs in the area.

MANUFACTURING: Job growth in this industry is expected to be significantly less than the average growth of all industries. Job totals for 1989 are expected to reach 9,400, an increase of only 400 employees, or 4.4 percent, while the average growth for all industries is expected to be 7.1 percent.

Some new firms which located in the area during 1988 include The Thatcher Company, Universal Distributing and others. However, during the past few years manufacturing's share of total jobs has declined to slightly less than 3 percent. But, over 200 jobs were lost in 1988 due to the

explosion of Pacific Engineering and Production Company and the subsequent destruction of the nearby Kidd Marshmallow plant. Economic diversification efforts are continuing under a variety of programs and job gains in manufacturing should generally maintain its share of future growth.

TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC UTILITIES: Increased airport traffic and greater emphasis on regional ground transportation systems have helped to maintain employment levels in this industry. Air passenger traffic during the first seven months of 1988 ran 2 percent over the record volumn of 1987. The thirty airlines who provide service handled 8,750,065 passengers through July 1988. However, one major air carrier, who had been based in the area, went into bankruptcy and stopped service to Las Vegas. In the communications industry CCI Communications and American Business Phones Inc. recently located in the area. The areas public utilities have continued to provide a stable job base.

Despite the strong airline sector, the transportation/communications/public utilities industry reflects the slowest job growth of any industry in the MSA. It is projected that employment will total 17,300 in 1989, an increase of 700 jobs or 4.2 percent. However, there may be additional gains in this industry in the near future if proposed projects utilizing new technology in ground transportation come about. Plans have been approved, and construction started, on an elevated train *People Mover* to run from Cashman Center to downtown Las Vegas. In addition there has been some discussion about running trains to the strip and possibly the airport. Another plan, which is not as far along, is a proposal to run a high speed train *"Bullet Train"* from the Los Angles basin to Las Vegas. In addition, renovations and improvements are underway at McCarran International Airport and the North Las Vegas Air Terminal.

TRADE: This is the second largest industry in the Las Vegas MSA. Nearly one-in-four jobs can be found in trade. During this decade, the industry reflected some gains in it's share of all jobs. However, it appears to have been due to growth in wholesale trade, as the share of jobs in the retail trade sector remained relatively constant.

The number of firms in the area continued to increase at a fairly constant pace reaching nearly 11,000 by the second quarter of 1988. Some of the many new firms, retail clusters, and shopping centers to locate in the area include Renaissance III shopping center, Citibank Park, Greenway Plaza, Redmond Products Inc., and Circuit City. Future plans for the upcoming year include such projects as Car Country, a $100 million complex including car dealerships, an amusement park, and retail center.

Total taxable sales, a good barometer of the strength of the trade industry, has been increasing at a brisk pace. After the first six months of the year, taxable sales were running well over 11 percent ahead of the same period in 1987, as just over $3 billion was reported.

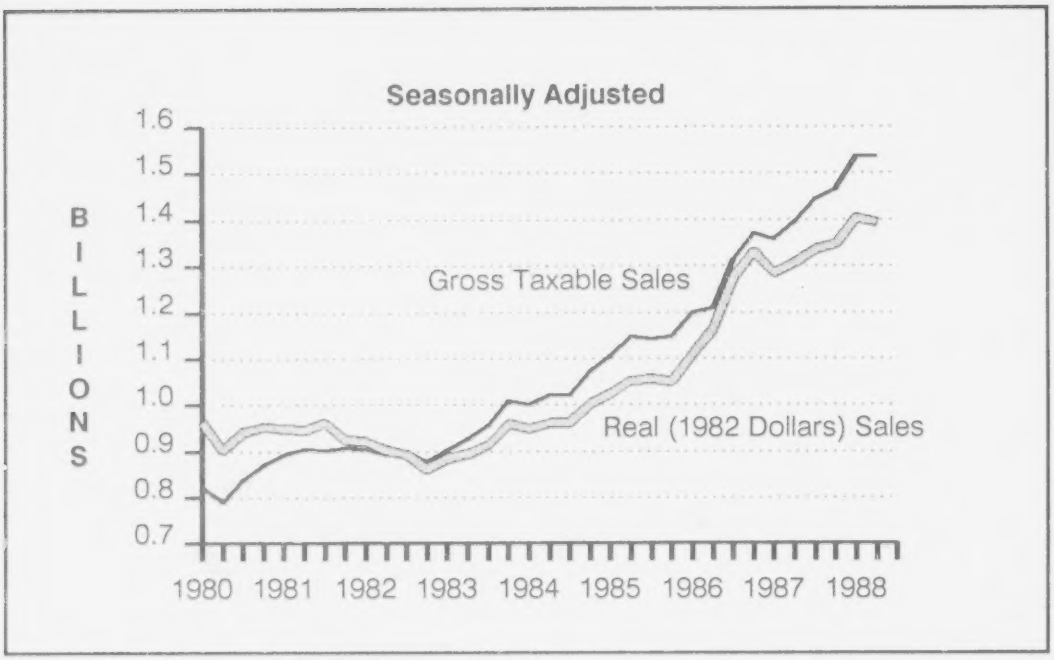
Employment projections for 1989 indicate that the trade industry will expand by 5,000 jobs to a total of 70,500. This is a strong 7.6 percent increase in employment, significantly faster than the increase in total jobs.

FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE: A boom in construction activity continued to spur this industry. Despite significant recent increases in the interest rate charged for mortgages, demand for housing continued at a brisk pace. This has benefited not only the finance sector, but real estate as well.

Many firms in this industry merged, expanded or located in the area during the past year, including Frontier Savings which expanded and built a new facility; Security Pacific National Bank which opened the Las Vegas Loan Center; and First Interstate Bank which moved its State corporate headquarters to Las Vegas. In addition, Security Bank of Nevada merged witn Valley Bank.

CHART 8

LAS VEGAS MSA
TAXABLE SALES RECEIPTS



NOTE: Real *(1982)* dollars derived by deflating gross taxable revenues using the U.S. Consumer Price Index, commodities less food index series.

SOURCE: Nevada Department Of Taxation.

The upcoming year should again be a strong one for the finance/insurance/real estate industry. Employment will increase by 1,100 jobs to total 16,300 during 1989. This is an increase of 7.2 percent, slightly higher than the average of all jobs in the MSA.

SERVICE: The service industry continued to dominate the tourism oriented economy of the Las Vegas MSA. Almost one-half of all jobs were found in the industry, while nearly one in three jobs were found directly in the hotels/gaming/recreation sector. Other sectors of the service industry have also been experiencing strong growth. This includes business and personal services. Business services, such as computer services, management consulting and general consulting, have grown faster than the rapidly expanding hotels/gaming/recreation sector. Personal service, such as medical or legal services, have also been strong as the population base grows at a robust pace.

The majority of the job gains in the service industry remain in the hotels/gaming/recreation sector. During the year over 17 million visitors are expected to come to Las Vegas. By 1989 visitor levels could reach 18 million. And, as reflected by table 11, convention business should remain strong as the number of convention delegates continues to increase.

TABLE 11

LAS VEGAS MSA
SCHEDULED MAJOR CONVENTIONS
1989

CONVENTION	DATE	ATTENDANCE
International Winter Consumer Electronics Show.....	Jan. 7-10	100,000
American Acad. of Orthopedic Surgeons	Feb. 9-14	16,000
Associated Surplus Dealers Merchandise Dealers.....	Mar 5-9	25,000
Ski Industries America.....	Mar. 10-15	15,000
Natl. Assoc. of Broadcasters.	Apr. 29-May 2	40,000
International Council of Shopping Centers.....	May 17-19	13,000
Southern Baptist Convention..	June 11-15	27,000
Design Automation Conf.....	June 25-28	15,000
American Fishing Tackle Manufacturing Assoc.....	July 27-30	10,000
VFW of USA.....	Aug. 20-23	16,000
Associated Surplus Dealers Merchandise Dealers.....	Aug. 27-30	25,000
ABA/BEMA International Baking Industry Exposition.....	Sept. 15-19	20,000
Men's Apparel Guild in California (MAGIC).....	Oct. 2-5	30,000
The Interface Group (COMDEX).	Nov. 13-17	85,000
Specialty Equipment Market Association.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 1	20,000

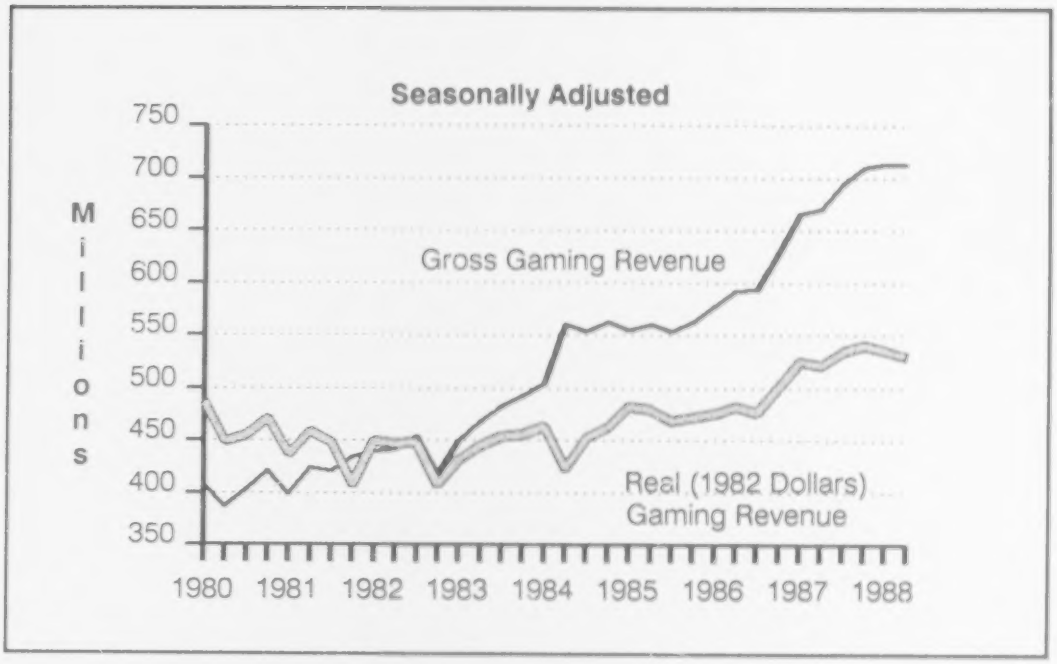
SOURCE: Las Vegas Convention And Visitors Authority.

The strength of the tourism market is further attested to by the recent boom in hotel/casino construction. Many establishments have conducted some remodeling or have added square footage to their business. There is a significant amount of major construction scheduled for 1989. Some of these new or remodel projects include: Circus Circus, a $300 million 3,000 room hotel casino; The Hilton Corp. plans to build a new hotel/casino in Laughlin; The Emerald River a $800 million 6,000 room hotel/casino resort complex in Laughlin; Riviera hotel/casino a 1,990 room tower addition; Flamingo Hilton hotel/casino 772 room tower addition; The Sahara hotel/casino a 575 room addition; and the continued construction of the $700 million strip Golden Nugget hotel/casino resort complex. In total there are over 15 major properties that have taken on some sort of expansion or remodeling. In addition, a group of Japanese investors recently purchased just over 1,000 acres at Harbor Airport and South Lake Mead Drive. They plan to start construction on a $600 million resort complex sometime in 1990. Upon completion of these projects, the number of hotel/motel rooms in the area could exceed 70,000 units.

Despite a continued rapid expansion in the number of rooms, hotel/motel occupancy rates remain well above the national average and generally exceed 90 percent. In Laughlin, where nine major hotel/casinos are now in operation, room counts have doubled in recent years. However, occupancy rates are still in the high 90 percent range.

CHART 9

LAS VEGAS MSA
GROSS GAMING REVENUES



NOTE: Real *(1982)* dollars derived by deflating gross gaming revenues using the U.S. Consumer Price Index *(CPI)* entertainment services index.

SOURCE: Nevada Gaming Control Board.

Also attesting to the strength of the Las Vegas gaming industry is the growth registered by gross gaming revenues. These figures have been increasing at an impressive rate. During 1987 revenue percentage gains were in double digits for every quarter. Through second quarter 1988, the increases have have not been as dramatic, but are still considered very strong by historical standards *(see chart 8)*. It is likely that 1988 gross gaming revenues will approach or even slightly exceed $3 billion for the year.

During 1989 it is anticipated that the service industry will increase by 10,600 jobs for a total of 155,300. This is a 7.3 percent increase, faster than the gain expected in total jobs. The hotels/gaming/recreation sector of services should add 7,000 to its workforce. Employment during 1989 in hotels/gaming/recreation should total 102,200, a 7.4 percent increase.

GOVERNMENT: Employment gains in government have been less than average for a number of years, as job growth was constrained by tight budgets. During the last two years government job gains were stronger than austere periods earlier this decade. This situation is expected to continue during 1989. The strain of population growth will exert pressure for new jobs, particularly in the areas of education and protective services.

Gains are apparent for the educational sector in 1988 and several years into the future. A recent $600 million educational bond issue was approved by the voters to be used in new school construction. A significant number of additional employees will be needed to staff these facilities as they are built during the next few years. Four new schools have recently opened in the area and several more are due to be constructed in the months ahead.

Government industry employment is projected to total 36,600 in 1989. This is a 2,200 job increase over the year, representing a 6.4 percent increase.

RENO MSA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AND OUTLOOK

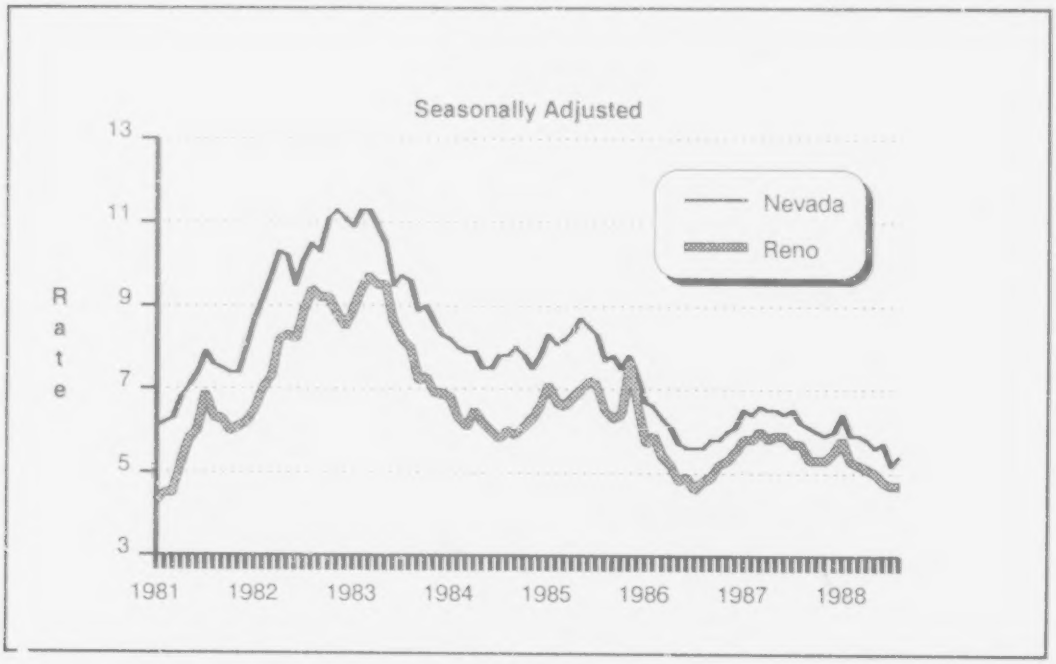
RENO MSA[10]

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OUTLOOK[11]

INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW: Overall, economic activity was very impressive in the Truckee Meadows this year. Employment stood at record levels while unemployment was lower than last year's rate. In fact, August's rate was the lowest in two years. These gains are partially attributed to a national economy that is very strong, a low jobless rate (a 14-year low), and record-high employment levels. The national economy is also entering an unprecedented seventh year of peacetime expansion. Recent annualized growth estimates for the Gross National Product (a count of all goods and services produced in the nation) during the first and second quarters of 1988 stood at 3.4 and 3.0 percent respectively. Mortgage interest rates and consumer purchases have recently trended higher, but are considerably lower than the rates of the early 1980s. The prime interest rate, fees charged to lenders most credit worthy borrowers, remains at a reasonably favorable level. Most analysts agree that financial markets have stabilized since the dramatic decline of the stock market in October of 1987.

CHART 10

RENO MSA



SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

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[10] Metropolitan Statistical Area is defined as Washoe County for the Reno MSA and Clark County for the Las Vegas MSA. This usage is consistent throughout the publication.

[11] By George Anastassatos, Labor Economist, Nevada Employment Security Research.

Tourism in the Reno area is at a good level (reaching about 6.5 million in 1987) and for the past several years, the area has enjoyed mild weather conditions thereby making it easier for visitors to travel. The supply and lower cost of petroleum products have induced many individuals to take more frequent trips and visits. In addition, the nearness of vacationing in the area from other metropolitan areas has also been a plus. A multi-million dollar redevelopment program for downtown Reno is nearing completion, while the first phase of the Sparks Downtown Development Program has been completed. Many hotel/casinos have spent millions of dollars in remodeling and upgrading their properties to be more appealing to locals and visitors alike. The opening of the Riverboat Hotel/Casino in downtown Reno, for example, transformed a closed facility into an attractive gaming complex. These efforts have been helpful in increasing business.

TABLE 12

RENO MSA
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
1987-1989
(thousands)

	1987	1988(e)	87-88 %CHANGE	1989(p)	88-89 %CHANGE
Total Labor Force	137.8	140.5	2.0%	143.6	2.2%
Unemployment	7.8	7.6	2.6	7.8	2.6
Unemp. Rate	5.7%	5.4%		5.4%	
Total Employment*	130.0	132.9	2.2	135.8	2.2

* Adjusted By Census relationships to reflect number of persons, by place of residence.
e = Estimate.
p = Projection.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

Private industry employers and governmental units are increasing their marketing budgets to expand promotional efforts in order to attract more visitors. Improvements have been completed at the Reno Cannon International Airport; the $7 million freeway system for entry and exiting has been completed as well as a $1.3 million air cargo handling facility. One of the largest conventions ever was the Women's International Bowling Congress held at facilities in Reno, Sparks and Carson City this past spring. This event drew more than 100,000 participants and family members from all over the country for the four-month period, funneling millions of dollars into the local economy.

Tourism has also boosted retail sales at numerous establishments. Several large shopping centers have opened, housing many general merchandise retailers as well as food stores and eating and drinking establishments. Gaming revenues are rising after a period of sluggishness. In addition, hotel/motel occupancy rates are favorable when compared to national statistics.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS: Joblessness in the area has remained at favorable levels for the past several years. In fact, this year's annual average should be 5.4 percent, (see table 12) slightly lower than the prior year. This year's seasonally adjusted rate began at 5.8 percent in January, declining one-half of one percent to 5.3 percent for February. It dropped further during the following five months to the year's lowest level of 4.7 percent. In August, it remained at that rate. This was the area's lowest rate since August 1986. During 1989, the area's jobless rate should remain

at the 1988 level, with little change in the number of unemployed. The labor force should increase at 2.2 percent, much slower than the county's population growth rate.

During 1988, a labor shortage existed during the spring and summer months and many employers were not able to hire enough personnel for the prime tourist season. Many jobs were in demand that previously had an adequate labor supply, e.g. casino dealers, restaurant and hotel personnel, etc. This year the situation was impacted by the opening of five large employers whose labor needs competed with seasonal hirings.

ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT:[12] During 1988, all sectors of employment should show positive gains except finance/insurance/real estate which should remain unchanged at 7,000. Construction should increase by almost 7 percent as projects abound throughout the area, this in spite of certain drought restrictions in the city of Reno. Wholesale and retail trade establishments are showing strong job gains due to consumer spending from both tourists and residents alike. Service, the area's principal industry, has also done well. Similarly, strength in the hotels/gaming/recreation segment will continue as one casino opened this year and two new hotel/casinos are scheduled to open this fall.

TABLE 13

RENO MSA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
1985-1988
(Percent Distribution)

Industry	1985	1986	1987	1988(e)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Construction	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.4
Manufacturing	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.4
TCPU*	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.7
Trade	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.7
FIRE**	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1
Service	39.5	40.5	40.8	40.8
HGR***	24.2	23.3	23.0	23.2
Government	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1

e = Estimate.
* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation

NOTE: Percentages based on rounded data.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

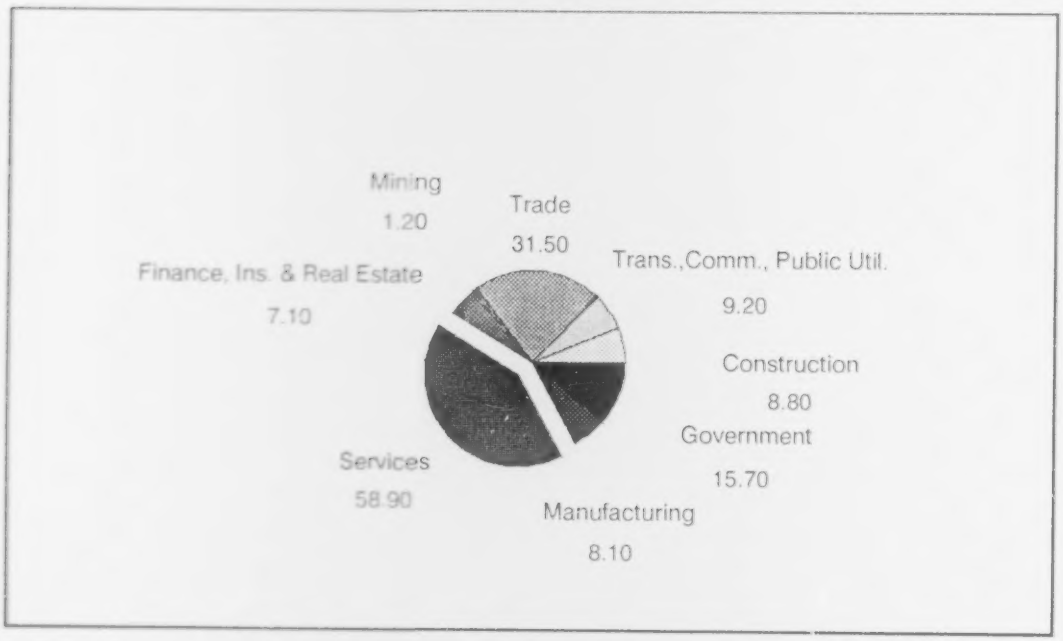
[12] This measure of employment is a count of jobs at the place of employment - contrary to the previous section where the labor force concept measured the number of people in the labor market based upon place of residence. Includes multiple job holders.

Employment increases during 1988 are expected to be higher than the previous year and greater than the minimal and sometimes negative growth rates of the early 1980's; a time when the nation's economy was in an economic recession. Comparatively, on a percentage basis, the employment distribution by industrial sector has shown few changes in the past four years. As expected the service industry continues to be the area's prime employer.

The dominance of the service industry is shown in table 13. Its share of jobs has increased by more than one percentage point since 1985, representing more than four out of every ten jobs in the area. Construction's share of total jobs has increased by one-half of one percent, while mining's percentage has increased to almost one percent. Wholesale and retail trade and transportation/communications/public utilities have shown a slight gain. The remaining employment sectors exhibited declines in their job shares. Government's share dropped by almost two percentage points. A portion of the decrease was due to a classification change of Washoe Medical Center Hospital from government to service. Hotels/gaming/recreation employment was off by almost one point while finance/insurance/real estate was down slightly.

CHART 11

RENO MSA
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
AUGUST 1988
(in thousands)



SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

During 1987, there were 7,488 establishments doing business in the Reno MSA that were registered with the Nevada Employment Security Department. This was 287 more than in the previous year and was a gain of 4 percent. Growth was exhibited in all major industrial categories, although government and mining employers showed the fewest gains-with one and six respectively. Establishments classified as service have increased from 2,798 during 1986 to 2,914 in 1987. There

were an additional 116 employers in service and another 75 in trade. Total businesses in finance/ insurance/real estate increased by 31 to 770. Construction added 24 new businesses while manufacturing was up by 18. Transportation/communications/public utilities had 15 additions. See Appendix B for more detailed information on average annual wages and number of firms by industrial sector.

THE 1989 OUTLOOK

Employment growth during 1988 is expected to increase by 5.0 percent, its second fastest rate this decade. The quickest gain had occurred during 1984 when it jumped 5.8 percent. This followed two years of negative growth in 1983 and 1982 and a fractional gain of only 0.2 percent in 1981. The 1987 job growth rate was 4.3 percent. Job gains during 1989 should be at a strong level (4.6 percent), slightly slower than that of last year.

TABLE 14

RENO MSA
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
1987-1989
(thousands)

INDUSTRY	1987	1988(e)	87-88 %CHANGE	1989(p)	88-89 %CHANGE
Total	131.6	138.2	5.0%	144.6	4.6%
Mining	0.9	1.2	33.3	1.4	16.7
Construction	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.9	6.8
Manufacturing	8.5	8.8	3.5	9.2	4.5
TCPU*	9.0	9.3	3.3	9.5	2.2
Trade	29.5	31.4	6.4	33.0	5.1
FIRE**	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.1	1.4
Service	53.7	56.4	5.0	59.4	5.3
HGR***	30.3	32.0	5.6	33.7	5.3
Government	16.1	16.7	3.7	17.1	2.4

e = Estimate.
p = Projection.

* Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities.
** Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.
*** Hotels/Gaming/Recreation.

SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

EMPLOYMENT REVIEW AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY: The following sections are a more detailed look at each industry's prospects in the coming year.

MINING: Job growth is expected to continue at the double digit-level for the third consecutive year. Mining activities for gold and other minerals have been rapid in the rural areas of the State, with many expansions and the opening of new mine sites. Some abandoned mines have been re-opened, and now show significant activity in almost every county-especially in Eureka and Elko.

The price for gold, while fluctuating, remains at about the $400 per ounce level, inducing mineral exploration. Most substantial mining activities occur in the rural counties of the State, although several of the larger mining corporations and exploration units have located their administrative offices in Reno. Running counter to this trend, however, a new $16 million mine was

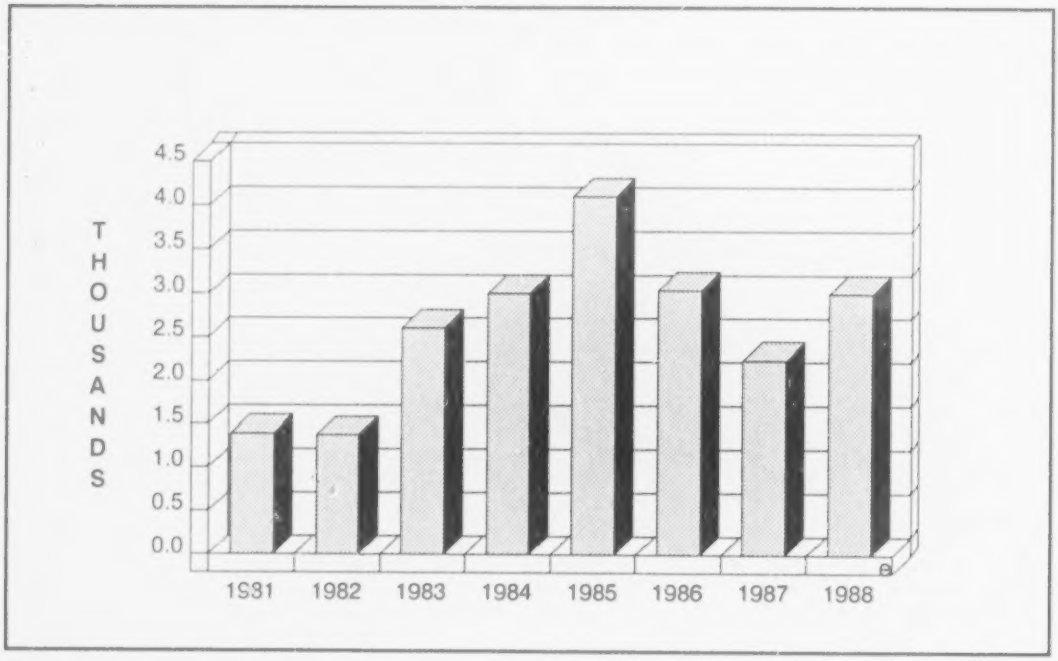
announced in Washoe County. It is located about 75 miles north of Reno. Mine construction should begin this year, with production starting in late 1989 with about 100 employees.

CONSTRUCTION: This sector continues to be a driving force in the local economy. Anticipated job growth of 6.8 percent in 1989 is much faster than that of the area's total employment, as population increases spurs demand for both residential and non-residential activity. Reasonably favorable mortgage interest rates and terms are also currently available from many lending and banking institutions. Future growth will be accommodated by the multi-phase $75 million expansion of the Reno Sparks Wastewater Treatment Plant. It has been completed and planning has begun for improvements valued at more than $125 million.

Housing projects are numerous throughout the Reno-Sparks area. In fact, Sparks has begun to annex acreage in the Spanish Springs area as there is very little buildable land remaining within the Sparks boundary. Several large developers are now building major projects in northwest Reno. Additionally, significant activity is underway at the 3,000 unit Caughlin Ranch Subdivision in southwest Reno, and several sizable apartment and industrial construction projects are underway south of the Reno airport. Permits for single and multiple housing units peaked in 1985 at about 4,100, but declined to about 3,000 in 1986 and 2,200 the following year. At the current pace for 1988, new units should exceed year ago levels by almost 50 percent; approximating or exceeding the 1986 level (see chart 11).

CHART 12

RENO MSA
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS
1981 - 1988



e = Estimate.

SOURCE: City/county building departments within Washoe County.

Numerous non-residential building projects are also being constructed. Two large multi-million dollar office buildings are under construction on Liberty Street in downtown Reno, while a third multi-million dollar project is underway east of the Meadowood Shopping Center. Two major multi-million dollar shopping complexes are also being built in northwest Reno. In a third center, Sierra Marketplace, the anchor store is Smith's Food and Drug Center, a $30 million facility. Several large retail stores are scheduled to open this fall in the Marketplace. Additionally, many smaller shopping centers are expanding their square footage and upgrading their properties to solicit more tenants and increase traffic levels.

Three major highway construction projects are under construction in the area which are valued at about $35 million. U.S. Highway 395 is being extended 1.2 miles in south Reno. An interchange is being built north of Reno on U.S. Highway 395 at Red Rock Boulevard. In addition, the last interchange is being constructed at Sparks Boulevard on U.S. Highway 80 East.

MANUFACTURING: Employment in manufacturing is expected to grow at about the same rate as for all industries during 1989, slightly faster than last year's gain. According to Department statistics, there have been about 18 new firms who have set up operations during the past year. A portion of these new businesses were recruited through the joint efforts of various economic development groups, property developers, and real estate companies. Similarly, an expanded effort designed to recruit foreign establishments from the Pacific Rim area has also been successful.

However, employment decreases have occurred due to the closure of several businesses, including Nevada Web Graphics, a large printing company with more than 100 jobs, and Clairson International with about 50. Hoyt Water Heater Company at Stead, with almost 200 jobs, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, while several other firms having laid off many employees for indefinite periods. Employment gains are expected to offset these losses, as manufacturing jobs in 1989 total over 9,000 workers.

TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC UTILITIES: Employment growth during the coming year will be about one-half the overall area average and slightly slower than the previous year. Employment in utility establishments has not grown substantially in spite of an increasing population and service area. The deregulation of the telephone and transportation industries as well as technological changes and innovations has fueled decreases in some sectors, and limited growth in others. Employment in railroads will decrease when the rail yard in Sparks is closed by the new owners of Southern Pacific Railroad.

Most of the growth is expected to occur in the transportation sector. America West's reservation center has been completed, is fully staffed at its airport location, and they are increasing the number of local flights. It is also the only airline providing service between the State's two metropolitan cities. Some airline consolidation has occurred, as about 400 Reno PSA Airline employees were affected by the merger with USAir Airlines earlier this year, and Sunworld Airline ceased operations this year as they underwent bankruptcy and reorganization proceedings. In the future, it is planning to begin several flights a week in an effort to rebuild its company and add flights to its schedule.

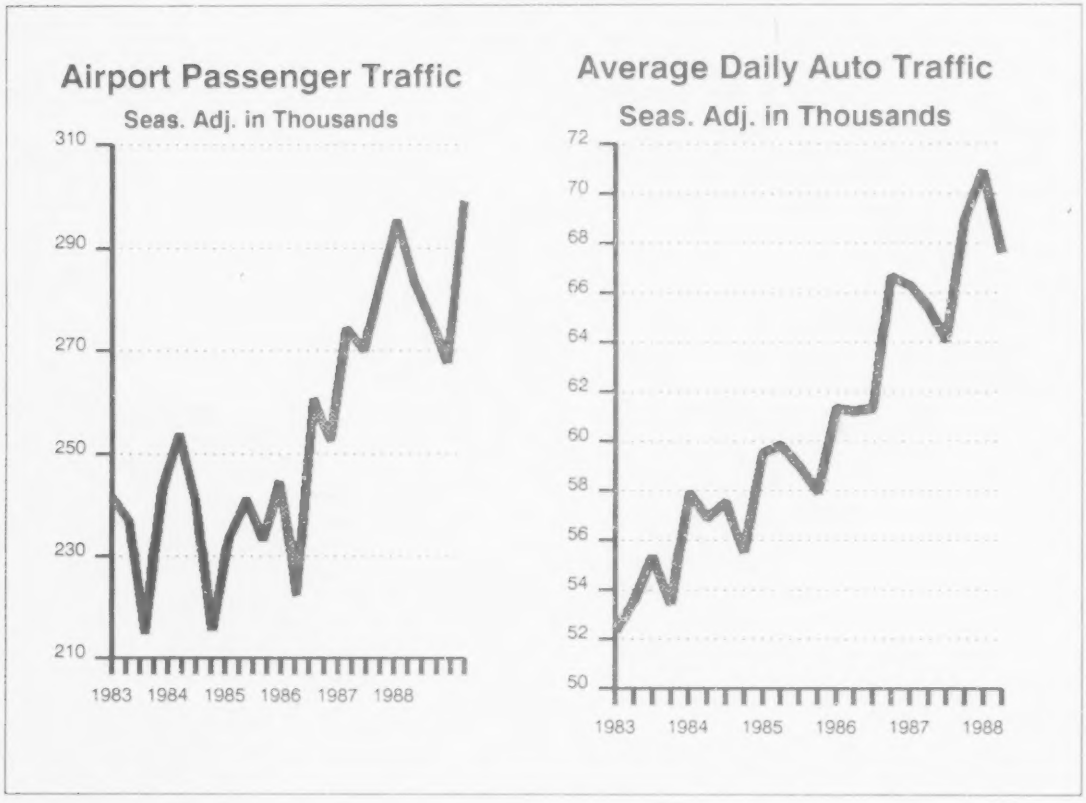
Also, Eastern Airlines has curtailed operations. On a positive note, air traffic should be enhanced when a $12.4 million second primary north-south runway is completed next summer.

TRADE: Employment in wholesale and retail trade should increase faster than total jobs during 1989. As expected, most of this gain will occur in the retail sector as it is buoyed by increases in population and tourism. This year's growth will be slightly less than the prior year, but greater than the annual gain for 1985 and 1986. There were 75 more new retail businesses during 1987 than the previous year.

Employment in this sector was boosted when Smith's Food and Drug Center opened two outlets this summer, providing almost 400 jobs. Additionally, two large multi-million shopping centers with more than 500,000 square-feet of retail space are being built in northwest Reno; employment in these two centers should total more than 500. A Levitz furniture store and Circuit City electronic and appliance retail stores are scheduled to open this fall in south Reno. Also, numerous general

CHART 13

RENO MSA
AIR PASSENGER AND VEHICLE COUNTS
1983 - 1988



SOURCE: Airport Authority of Washoe County and the Nevada Department of Transportation

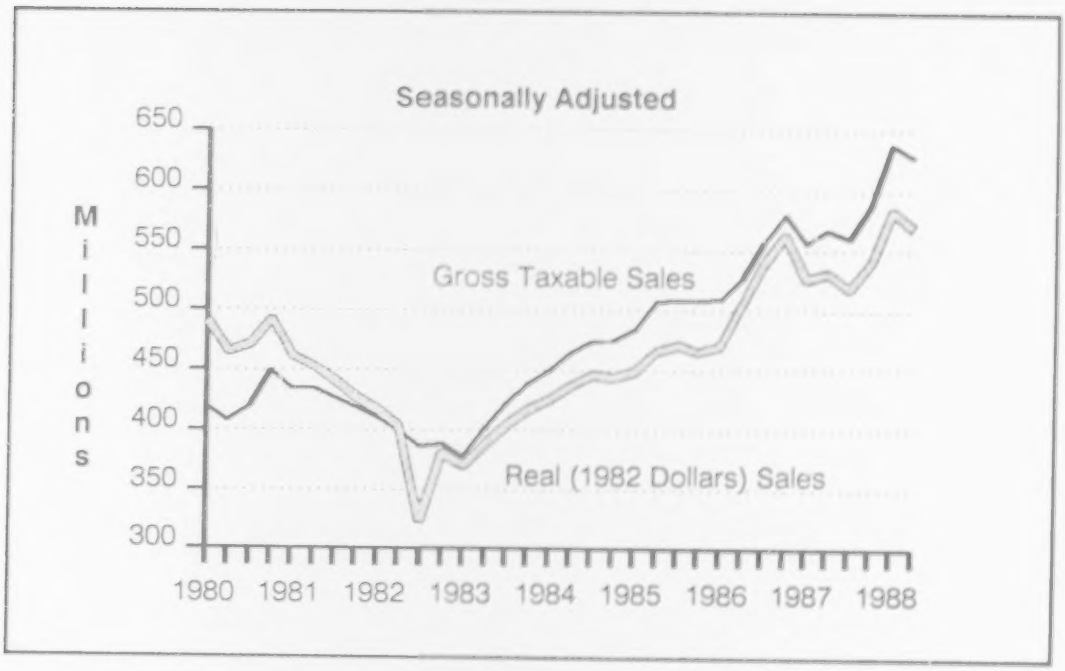
merchandise and apparel stores are scheduled to open throughout the community. Home Shopping Network has opened a major wholesale business near the airport, providing more than 150 jobs. Many fast-foods restaurants have opened, in fact a McDonald's restaurant is now located within Harrah's Hotel/Casino complex.

In real (1982 inflation-adjusted) dollars, quarterly taxable sales receipts increased by 7.1 percent during the second quarter over the year ago period (see chart 13). This gain was less than the statewide increase of 10.6 percent and well below the 10.9 percent increase reported for the first quarter. Sales growth during the third and fourth quarter of 1987 were considerably slower at 3.5

and 4.1 percent respectively. Part of this was due to a national crisis; October 1987 was the month in which financial market uncertainties devastated the New York Stock Exchange, shaking consumer confidence and, in part, their purchasing habits.

CHART 14

RENO MSA
QUARTERLY TAXABLE SALES



NOTE: Real (1982) dollars derived by deflating gross revenues using the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) commodities less food index.

SOURCE: Nevada Department of Taxation

FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE: During the coming year, jobs in this sector are expected to increase at about one-fourth the rate for all industries; one of its lowest growth rates this decade. About 100 new jobs are anticipated, derived generally from favorable business conditions in construction and real estate. Limiting factors include employment decreases which have occurred in the finance sector because of mergers among several banking institutions, and overall staff reductions at other facilities. Also, increased use of automated teller machines and other technological changes should limit job gains.

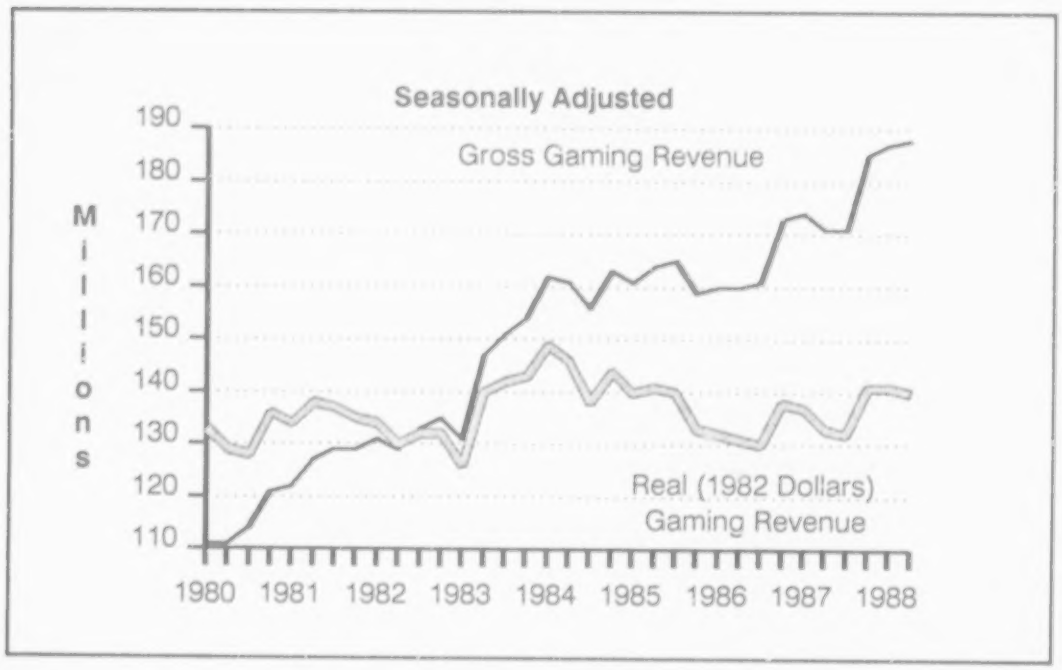
Security Bank of Nevada merged with Valley Bank of Nevada, resulting in personnel cutbacks and layoffs of duplicated administrative positions. Similarly, layoffs occurred at Nevada National Bank, which is to be taken over in Janurary 1989 by Security Pacific Bank of California. First Interstate Bank has experienced layoffs during recent months. Banking establishments are also

preparing for increased banking competition next year as out-of-state bankers enter the Nevada financial market.

SERVICE: Employment in the area's principal industry (40.8 percent of all jobs) is expected to grow faster than the area's total for all jobs. It is also expected to grow quicker than the year ago pace of 5.0 percent. About 1,700 of 3,000 new positions will be added in the main component-hotels/gaming/recreation (HGR).

CHART 15

RENO MSA
GROSS GAMING REVENUES



NOTE: Real (1982) dollars derived by deflating gross gaming revenues using the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) entertainment services index.

SOURCE: Nevada Gaming Control Board

Several multi-million dollar projects are underway in non-gaming industries. A $21 million 11-story professional office building and an $11 million 2-story ambulatory care center is nearing completion at Washoe Medical Center. Tourism should be boosted by the $2.7 million expansion of a ski area which was completed at Ski Incline, near Lake Tahoe. Additionally, the $1.4 million Sierra Art Museum will open early next year in downtown Reno, while construction is underway on the $15 million Harrah's Automobile Museum building.

Employment in HGR has benefitted from the opening of the $8.5 million Riverboat Hotel/Casino in Reno during April 1988. The opening this fall of the Virginian Hotel/Casino and the reopening of the Ponderosa Hotel/Casino will further add to the work force. Added labor demand pressures will be evident in the future as many hotel/casino additions are in various stages of completion. For example, an expansion valued at more than $35 million is currently underway at the Eldorado Hotel/Casino in Reno, and likewise, a $23.5 million expansion of facilities is evident at the Sparks Nugget. The Quality Inn on South Virginia Street has completed a $2 million renovation project. Phase 2 is scheduled to begin next year on a $15 million 12-story 160-room hotel tower. Tentative approval has been given for a multi-million expansion of the Holiday Hotel next to the Truckee River in downtown Reno. Furthermore, several ownership and casino managment changes have occurred in this industry during recent months which should bolster employment and the economy during the coming year.

Quarterly gross gaming revenues, in real (1982 inflation-adjusted) dollars, have shown moderate gains for three successive quarters. A modest two-tenths of one percent over the year increase was reported for the third quarter of 1987. Subsequent gains measured 2.5 percent for the fourth quarter, 2.3 percent for the first quarter of 1988, and more than doubling that growth to 4.8 percent for the following period. Similar gains are expected for the remainder of this year as tourist visitation is heightened by many upcoming events and activities.

GOVERNMENT: Employment during the coming year is expected to grow at about one-half the pace for all industries. Minimal growth has occurred in the 1980's as State and local entities operate with budgetary constraints. Some staffing will be required as more educational facilities are constructed from funds authorized by the $90 million school bond measure passed by voters last year. Additional hirings occurred in law enforcement agencies when the new $30 million consolidated jail facility was completed earlier this year on Parr Boulevard. Previously passed bond issues have also added to local jobs.

An $8.3 million administrative building for Washoe County government is being constructed on Wells Avenue and when completed, will consolidate many county functions. Several large multi-million dollar construction projects are in various stages of completion at the University of Nevada-Reno campus and the Western Nevada Community College. In 1989, the government sector should total over 17,000 employees.

BALANCE OF STATE (BOS)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AND OUTLOOK

BALANCE OF STATE[13]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK[14]

Less than 20 percent of Nevada's population live in the 15 balance of state (BOS) counties, seven-eighths of the Nevada land area. The BOS counties have less than two persons for every square mile of land - or one person for every 332 acres. The sparseness of the population, differing geological resources, the location of federal projects, and the nearness to major highways and urban areas have all contributed to a wide variety of economic foundations for the individual counties - as is shown by table 15. The counties that grew the most the last two years did so largely on the strength of the gold boom, but there is more than just gold mining in the BOS.

TABLE 15

BALANCE OF STATE
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
1987 Annual Average
(percent)

County	Min.	Const.	Manu.	TCPU	FIRE	Trade	Serv.	Govt.
Carson City	*	4.6%	17.9%	2.3%	19.3%	3.0%	19.8%	33.0%
Churchill	*	12.1	4.7	4.7	21.5	3.0	25.3	28.1
Douglas	*	3.5	6.2	2.5	7.9	4.3	69.9	5.6
Elko	8.5%	6.8	1.1	6.0	17.4	2.2	41.5	16.5
Esmeralda	44.7	10.5	*	*	13.2	*	*	28.9
Eureka	83.7	*	*	1.5	3.0	*	*	8.1
Humboldt	17.0	10.7	1.4	6.7	20.5	1.9	22.6	19.1
Lander	53.7	3.5	*	4.0	10.4	1.0	10.9	15.9
Lincoln	1.2	1.2	*	3.0	10.8	1.8	57.2	24.7
Lyon	2.3	8.8	23.0	5.3	22.0	3.5	16.4	18.9
Mineral	17.2	1.7	*	1.3	9.6	1.3	46.4	21.8
Nye	11.9	3.3	*	1.9	5.2	2.2	65.8	8.8
Pershing	33.1	5.8	5.8	4.1	19.8	1.7	9.1	21.5
Storey	15.9	*	4.8	7.9	27.0	*	27.0	17.5
White Pine	16.6	5.1	2.7	6.8	25.7	2.4	16.6	24.0
BOS average	8.0	5.0	7.6	3.6	14.6	2.8	39.6	18.8
Nevada	1.6	5.9	4.6	5.6	20.3	4.7	44.4	12.8

* = Less than 1.0%.

TCPU: Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities.
FIRE: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

SOURCE: Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

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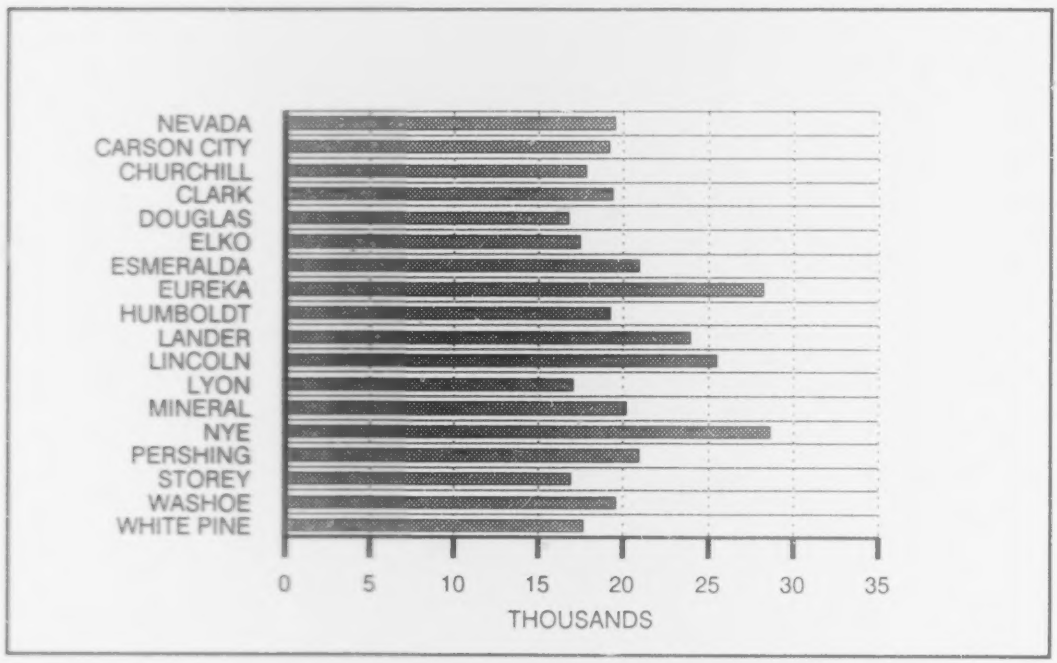
[13] Balance of State (BOS) counties are all of Nevada counties except Clark (the Las Vegas MSA) and Washoe (the Reno MSA).

[14] By Mike Clarke, Labor Economist, Nevada Employment Security Research.

The table graphically demonstrates the differences between the counties. For instance, Carson City, the State Capitol, has the highest percentage of its employment in government with 33 percent, but it also has strong representation in manufacturing, trade, and service employment. On the other hand, Douglas County employment is dominated by the Lake Tahoe casino industry. As a result, nearly 70 percent of its employment is in the service industry. The mining industry is the leading employer in Esmeralda, Eureka, Lander, and Pershing Counties. Of all the counties in Nevada, only in Lyon County is manufacturing the leading industry - and it leads trade by only one percent. Elko County is generally considered to be in the heart of the mining boom, and it is true that mining is important; but the service industry with its hotels, motels, and casinos in Elko, Wendover, Wells, and Jackpot is the major source of employment for the county. Three counties not dominated by the casino industry that have a significant share of their employment in the service sector are Lincoln, Mineral, and Nye Counties. Their jobs are associated with service to the federal government and more specifically to civilian employment at the Nevada Test Site and the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Depot. As the above indicates, no two counties have identical sources of revenue.

CHART 16

NEVADA EARNINGS BY COUNTY
(1987 Annual Averages)



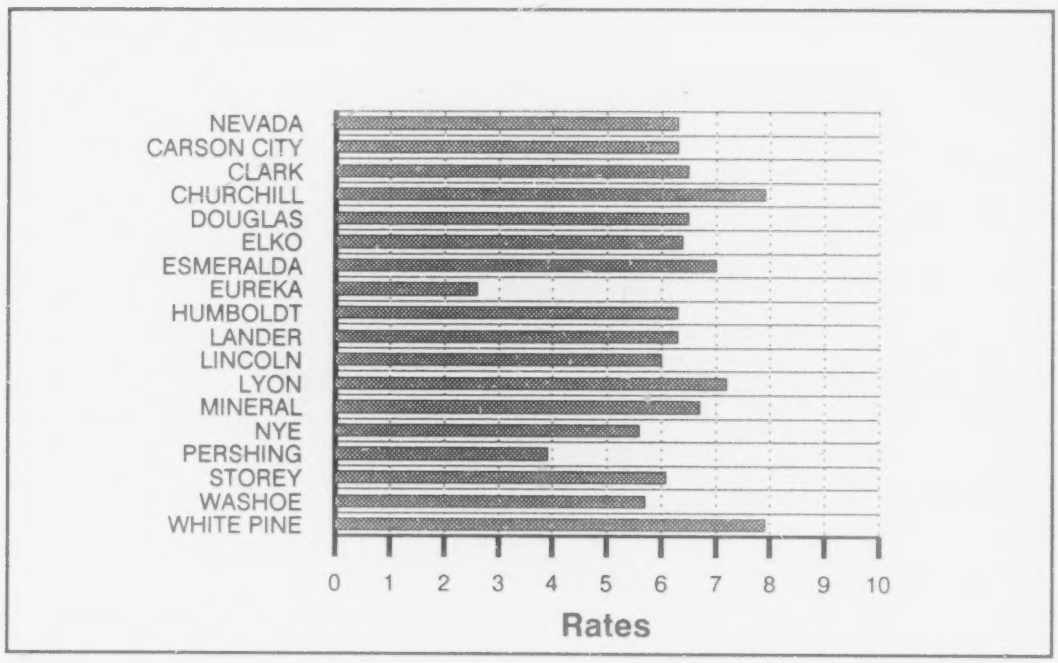
SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

One important effect of the differing industrial composition of the individual counties is a wide variation of average annual wages among the workers. In 1987, average wages ranged from a low of $16,920 in Storey County where trade and service are strong to a high of $28,689 in Nye County

where mining and civilian employment for the federal government are significant. Chart 15 gives the complete earnings picture by county, and Appendix B gives the State and MSA averages along with the industrial breakdown of wages.

CHART 17

1987 NEVADA AND COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(annual average percent)



SOURCE: Nevada Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

The counties also exhibit a wide range of unemployment rates and industrial growth, and generalizations about the BOS often totally contradict the status of individual counties. Some of the differences among the counties can be seen in chart 16 which gives the 1987 annual average unemployment rate for each county. Local area unemployment statistics, however, can be misleading. The reason for that is because labor force changes caused by people moving in or out of an area can affect unemployment rates as much as the economic activities of the area. This is very apparent when considering that while industrial employment increased in the BOS counties by a strong 4.5 percent between 1986 and 1987, only eight of the 15 counties had lower unemployment rates than in the previous year. Seven actually had higher rates. The individual counties continued to show a wide variation in 1988 and are expected to do likewise in 1989.

THE 1989 OUTLOOK

The establishment-based industrial employment in the BOS counties is expected to grow by almost 5.6 percent in 1989 (after a 6.9 percent gain in 1988). At the same time, the BOS unemployment rate is expected to parallel the State rate of approximately 5.5 percent for the year. Although the industry with the largest number of new jobholders (and the highest percentage gain) is expected to be mining, most of the other industries are expected to grow. Some, such as manufacturing, are expected to grow quite strongly.

There are some changes taking place that may signify positive economic influences, but will provide only marginal job growth in the near term. One example of this is in the transportation/communications/public utilities sector. Commuter airline service is being expanded in Elko and Ely and very possibly may be provided to Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, and Minden by 1989. The employment growth that has been directly created by the commuter airline service is slight and can be expected to remain slight, but it has aided other industries such as service and mining.

TABLE 16

BALANCE OF STATE
ESTABLISHMENT-BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
1987-1989 ANNUAL AVERAGES
(in thousands)

Industry	1987	1988(e)	87-88 %CHANGE	1989(p)	88-89 %CHANGE
Total	83.9	89.7	6.9%	94.7	5.6%
Mining	7.0	9.4	34.3	11.0	17.0
Construction	4.4	5.0	13.6	5.5	10.0
Manufacturing	6.1	6.9	13.1	7.7	11.6
TCPU	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.2	3.2
Trade	12.4	13.2	6.5	13.8	4.5
FIRE	2.3	2.4	4.3	2.5	4.2
Service	32.9	33.4	1.5	34.1	2.1
Government	15.7	16.3	3.8	16.9	3.7

e = Estimate.
p = Projection.

TCPU: Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities.
FIRE: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

SOURCE: Employment Security Department, Employment Security Research.

MINING: Gold mining and its effects on the rural Nevada communities has been of extreme importance for the last two years, but it should be noted that gold is not the only substance mined in Nevada. Table 17 lists a few of the substances mined along with their respective shares of U.S. production and their national production rankings. Nevada is a mineral rich state. The table lists some of Nevada's major minerals, but not all of them. For instance, the State has rich deposits of copper ore, and a molybdenum mine has recently been re-opened in Nye County.

TABLE 17

NEVADA'S ROLE IN U.S. MINERAL SUPPLY
1987

Commodity	Percent Share of U.S. Output	Rank in Nation
Barite	68.7%	1
Diatomite	30.0	2
Fluorspar	32.5	2
Gold	53.7	1
Lithium	44.0	2
Magnesite	100.0	1
Mercury	100.0	1
Silver	30.6	2

SOURCE: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

As was stated earlier, the industry that experienced the greatest growth rate anywhere in Nevada in 1987 and 1988 was mining. The growth was concentrated in the BOS counties and was almost entirely in the gold and silver industry. The industry should add 2,400 workers between 1987 and 1988, and expectations are that another 1,600 will be added in 1989.

It is not expected that the late summer-early fall 1988 price drop of gold will significantly alter the hiring plans of the mining companies. The reason for that is because most of the major mines have announced mining costs substantially below $300 an ounce - and many are below $200 an ounce. If the price drops to $300 an ounce or less, there could be some cutbacks.

Proposed late 1988 and 1989 mining plans include a $75 million start-up and a $17 million expansion in Humboldt County; a $61 million mill, a $43 million expansion, a $165 million start-up, and an $18 million exploration program, all in Elko County; a major new mine in Nye County; and a $27 million processing plant for some mines in Lander and White Pine Counties.

Two other areas of mining that continue to receive some attention are petroleum exploration and recovery and geothermal development. Although neither field employs a significant number of workers at this time, development in both fields is taking place in the State. Nevada is now in the top half of the United States for oil production, and it has the single largest free-flowing oil well in the nation.

The mining employment growth seems certain for the next few years. There is some question as to whether or not the level of mining exploration and construction will continue at its current pace. There appears to be some slowing, but it isn't enough to establish a new trend.

CONSTRUCTION: Construction employment in 1987 and 1988 increased for several reasons, but the major reason seems to have been a surge in mine construction. Another contributing factor is an increase in residential construction to house the influx of mine workers, retirees, and others moving into the State.

Although employment within the construction industry is expected to continue to grow in 1989, it is not expected to grow quite as fast as in 1988. The reasons for the slowing include the completion of the Ely prison, the possibility of reduced gold mining construction if there is further decline in the price of gold, and the limits on residential construction caused by inadequate sewer and water supplies in some communities.

Some of the mining construction that is expected to take place in 1989 includes the Tuscarora Project in Elko County, the Ivanhoe Project in Elko County, the Rabbit Creek Mine in Humboldt County, and the Bond Bullfrog Mine in Nye County. Several other smaller projects are scheduled in Pershing, Lander, White Pine, Nye, and Humboldt Counties.

There is also the possibility that some prison construction could begin in 1989. Carson City, Pershing, Lincoln, Lyon, and/or White Pine Counties are the areas discussed for such projects.

Because of the continued needs in the State, another 500 workers are expected to join the construction industry in 1989, a 10 percent increase that will increase the total to 5,500 workers. The areas that seem most likely to need construction workers are all of the counties with mining plus the counties bordering the two Nevada MSAs.

MANUFACTURING: Efforts to diversify Nevada employment by recruiting manufacturing firms to Nevada have apparently been successful in the BOS counties. Not only has manufacturing employment increased in the last few years, the BOS share of the total State manufacturing employment has increased from an estimated 26.5 percent in 1986 to an estimated 28 percent in 1988, and the growth is expected to continue.

The greatest concentration of BOS manufacturing is in the Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, and Lyon County region, and that is the area where the greatest percentage of future growth can be expected. Humboldt, Elko, Nye, and Storey Counties have very small manufacturing employment levels, but some growth could take place.

The opening of Bruce Industries and Lynx Golf in Dayton and the expansion of GardenAmerica in Carson City were some of the contributing factors in the 1988 growth of factory jobs. By 1989, Aervoe-Pacific will have added 70 jobs in Minden, and Dura Bond will be employing 85 in Carson City. Schmitz Packing Nevada is planning to open a meat packing plant in Yerington with 100 new jobs; ETI hopes to start waste reclamation plant in Fernley with an estimated 132 new jobs; PSC hopes to start a waste treatment plant in Fernley that will create 80 new jobs; and Disposal Control Service would like to open a waste incinerator in Caselton that could create up to 240 jobs. And there is now a strong possibility that Great Dane will establish a truck-trailer manufacturing plant in Carson City.

If the national economy maintains its current level of growth, BOS manufacturing is expected to follow the 13 percent gain in 1988 with an additional increase of almost 11.6 percent in 1989. Manufacturing employment will be up to 7,700 workers, nearly 30 percent of the State total.

TRADE: Although the trade industry provides over 20 percent of the State employment, it provides less than 15 percent of the BOS employment. The reasons for that, of course, are because the BOS counties are not major tourist attractions (that are always accompanied by restaurants, shops, and other trade outlets) such as Reno and Las Vegas nor do they have Las Vegas and Reno's large shopping facilities that actually draw from the rural communities.

It should be noted, however, that total taxable sales in the BOS for the first six months of 1988 were 29.3 percent greater than for the same period of 1987. That extremely strong increase was in large part the result of heavy equipment purchases by mining and construction companies, but other portions of the trade industry also made significant contributions.

The portion of trade employment found in the BOS counties (an estimated 14.7 percent in 1988) cannot be expected to equal the statewide average (20.6 percent), but it has grown in recent years, approaching 8 percent growh in 1987 and exceeding 6 percent in 1988. Another 600 workers are likely to be employed in trade in 1989, a 4.5 percent gain.

The growing population in the Gardnerville-Minden area of Douglas County is leading to an expansion of markets to meet their increased needs. Other areas that can expect to see trade employment gains are Elko, Humboldt, Nye, and White Pine Counties as mining and tourism growth stimulate population growth.

In the past, most of the trade industry participants in the BOS counties have been single-outlet, locally-owned establishments or catalog stores - with the exceptions of chain grocery stores and a few department stores in the larger BOS communities. An increasing number of chain operations are moving into the BOS area, e.g. Big O Tires in Elko and Beno's in Elko, Fallon, and Winnemucca.

SERVICE: As with the rest of the State, the service industry is the single largest industrial employer in the BOS counties. Unlike the rest of the State, it has been the industry with the slowest growth rate for the last few years. That slow-growth trend is expected to continue.

The service growth that occurred in 1988 was largely confined to the hotels/gaming/recreation (HGR) sector. Harvey's and Harrah's have both undergone remodeling and expansion at Lake Tahoe, and the Red Lion in Elko continues to expand. Smaller casino/hotel expansion has taken place in Elko, Humboldt, Douglas, Churchill, and Nye Counties.

Service job growth will continue, particularly in Nye, Elko, and Douglas Counties. The Nye County hotels/gaming/recreation industry will grow due to of its expanding population, because there is a spill-over from Las Vegas, and because certain areas of Nye County are becoming important tourist destinations. In Elko County, the apparent economic recovery of the Salt Lake City region should contribute to HGR growth in Wendover, while Elko hotels/gaming/recreation facilities expand because of the dual influences of population growth and tourism promotion. Douglas County is experiencing some growth in the Carson Valley, and the four major casinos at Lake Tahoe are working together to increase convention business. Overall, however, the casino industry can be expected to continue to lose even more of its share of BOS industrial employment to more rapidly growing industries such as mining, manufacturing, and construction.

Business service employment has shown slight gains and will increase still more as the BOS population grows and as more businesses locate in areas other than Reno and Las Vegas, but the total growth is expected to be comparatively small.

The demand for medical and health services exists, but the twin constraints of few workers willing to locate in rural areas and of limited housing can be expected to curtail any significant growth.

Service to the military and other federal projects can be expected to continue to grow as federal agencies transfer more of their work to civilian contractors. Although no major new projects have been announced, one long-term possibility that does exist is the establishment of a National Guard training center in Mineral County. If the proposed facility is built, approximately 200 civilian technicians would be hired (and an estimated $55 million per year would be injected into the local economy).

Service employment is expected to increase in the BOS counties in 1989 by approximately 700 workers, a 2.1 percent gain from 1988.

GOVERNMENT: In spite of the fact that over 85 percent of the Nevada land area is owned by the federal government, governmental employment in Nevada is less than the national average. Almost 15 percent of the national employment is with the government, but only about 12.6 percent of Nevada workers are government employees. A large share of those, however, are located in the BOS counties both because the State Capitol is Carson City and because many of the U.S. military and nuclear testing facilities are located in the rural areas.

State and federal government employment have both been restricted by budget considerations, and this seems likely to continue. The one area of State government employment that will increase is prison employment as staffing of the new Ely prison in White Pine County is to begin in 1989. The prison will require at least 200 new employees. In addition, the probability of new prisons and prison camps in Pioche, Lovelock, and Yerington plus an expansion of the Carson City prison in the next few years will contribute to additional State government employment.

Local government employment is almost certain to increase as services to the rapidly growing population are required. Schools in several counties are being expanded now, and the need for further expansion seems certain - which means that more teachers and staff will be required. Other local government expansion will probably be associated with law enforcement, with sewer and water supply, and with street and road maintenance. That growth will be over time, not all at once.

Approximately 600 workers were added to the governmental rolls in 1988, and another 600 are expected to be added in 1989. Most will be employed in city and county government.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

LABOR MARKET TERMS AND CONCEPTS

COVERED EMPLOYMENT (STATE): Employment in any industry insured under the provisions of the Nevada Unemployment Compensation Law.

EARNINGS:

Average Wage is the wage for a given area derived from the covered employment and payroll information. It is computed by dividing the total payroll (in dollars) by total employment. This number can be derived for all industries or individual sectors.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: The term "economically disadvantaged" replaces both "poor" and "disadvantaged" for all Employment and Training Administration programs. It is defined as follows: an individual who is a member of a family (1) which receives cash welfare payments, or (2) whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT:

1. Labor Force consists of all persons 16 years of age or over within a specified geographic area who are either employed or unemployed.

    a. Employed Persons comprise (1) all individuals during a specified week, who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework painting, or repairing own homes, etc.), and volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

    b. Unemployed Persons are those individuals who, during a specified week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past four weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of applications or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

    c. Unemployment Rate: The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force, i.e., the sum of the employed and the unemployed. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate eliminates the influence of regularly recurring seasonal fluctuations which can be ascribed to weather, crop-growing cycles, holidays, vacations, regular industry model changeover periods, and the like, and, therefore, more clearly shows the underlying basic trend of unemployment.

    d. Labor Force Participation Rate: The proportion of the total civilian noninstitutional population or of a demographic subgroup of that population classified as "in the labor force."

2. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Establishment-Based Industrial Employment) includes all full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers, and persons on leave of absence without pay.

JOURNEY LEVEL - A generic term used to describe a fully qualified worker at a trade.

LABOR DEMAND, as used for labor market analysis and for labor force projections, is a term used to describe the volume and trend of job opportunities which exist, and are expected to be available over a given period of time.

1. Expansion Demand - The new job openings created by expansion in a given occupation or industry.

2. Replacement Demand - The number of jobs resulting from workers leaving the labor force permanently, or for an extended duration, by reason of disability, retirement, emigration, death, or entry into the military.

LABOR SUPPLY is the number of workers either unemployed and actively seeking work or who would actively seek work if they believed jobs to be available.

LOCATION QUOTIENT. The location quotient is a numerical measure of the relative importance of an industrial sector in a local economy compared to the importance of the same sector in the statewide economy. It is the ratio of an areas' industrial sector's percent distribution to the state's industrial sectors percent distribution.

For instance: the construction industry represents 5.30 percent of all jobs in Las Vegas and 4.86 percent of all jobs at the statewide level, therefore, the location quotient would be the ratio 5.30/4.86, which equals 1.09.

If the location quotient is equal to one, the relative share of employment in the area industry is equal to that of the State as a whole. A quotient less than one indicates the area industry has a lesser degree of importance than the industry statewide. Conversely, if the quotient is greater than one, the industrial sector in question is relatively more important in the area than in the State.

OCCUPATION - The name or title of a job that identified the various activities and functions of the worker.

a. CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS - Jobs in any industry group concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records; collecting accounts; distributing information; and influencing customers in favor of a commodity or service.

b. INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS - Jobs in processing, machine trades, bench work, structural work, and various miscellaneous occupations in transportation, packaging and warehousing, utilities, recreational services, mining, logging, and graphic arts.

c. PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS - Jobs in any industry concerned with theoretical or practical aspects of such fields as art, administrative,managerial, and technical work. Most of these occupations require substantial education preparation.

d. SALES OCCUPATIONS - Jobs that involve selling, and such occupations closely identified with sales transaction such as buyers, auctioneers, shoppers, demonstrators, models, and window trimmers.

e. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS - One of a category of jobs in private households, institutions, recreation and commercial, and other establishments serving individuals, or protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents, and acts of war. Significant occupations include guards, porters, cosmetologists, kitchen workers, and hospital attendants. Professional, technical and managerial jobs are excluded.

QUALIFIED - Able to meet education, experience, and performance standards set by the employer.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to disrupt the underlying changes in trends. For this reason unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis, compensating for such influences as the summer closing of schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season, seasonal style changes, and the like. Such adjustments facilitate the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month-to-month changes in joblessness.

SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS are those for which recruitment needs cannot be met within a reasonable time period because of the lack of qualified workers. The persistence of a large number of openings is not always in itself a sign of worker shortages. Occupations which traditionally show extremely high turnover, and low paying, dead-end occupations which most jobseekers avoid if given a chance, present recruitment problems that are unrelated to the availability of labor. The term "shortage" relates as much to the quality as to the quantity of the demand, which needs to be evaluated in terms of hiring practices, entry requirements, prevailing standards, earnings potential, seasonality, and the like.

APPENDIX B

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FIRMS AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE BY INDUSTRY

	1986		1987			
	Average Firms	Average Wages	Average Firms	Average Wages	% Change Firms	% Change Wages
TOTAL						
Nevada	24,255	$18,739	25,275	$19,520	4.2%	4.2%
Las Vegas	11,797	$18,617	12,329	$19,358	4.5	4.0%
Reno	7,201	$18,708	7,487	$19,563	4.0	4.6%
MINING						
Nevada	362	$30,864	363	$31,984	.3%	3.6%
Las Vegas	32	$32,848	33	$32,533	3.1%	-0.1%
Reno	89	$32,039	95	$33,079	6.7%	3.2%
CONSTRUCTION						
Nevada	3,092	$24,294	3,147	$24,535	1.8%	1.0%
Las Vegas	1,482	$24,267	1,524	$24,215	2.8%	-0.2%
Reno	830	$24,700	854	$25,274	2.9	2.3%
MANUFACTURING						
Nevada	987	$21,720	1,028	$22,441	4.2%	3.3%
Las Vegas	434	$22,037	441	$22,655	1.6%	2.8%
Reno	340	$23,388	358	$23,903	5.3%	2.2%
TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC UTILITIES						
Nevada	1,033	$23,233	1,093	$23,928	5.8%	3.0%
Las Vegas	460	$23,081	480	$23,629	4.3%	2.4%
Reno	303	$23,644	319	$24,665	5.3%	4.3%
TRADE						
Nevada	6,926	$14,294	7,230	$14,976	4.4%	4.8%
Las Vegas	3,416	$14,133	3,591	$14,638	5.1%	3.6%
Reno	2,028	$15,465	2,103	$16,596	3.4%	7.3%
FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE						
Nevada	2,319	$20,258	2,403	$20,937	3.6%	3.4%
Las Vegas	1,197	$20,270	1,224	$20,838	2.3	2.8%
Reno	739	$20,788	770	$21,870	4.2	5.2%
SERVICES						
Nevada	8,562	$17,813	8,998	$18,609	5.1%	3.6%
Las Vegas	4,456	$17,989	4,699	$18,933	5.5%	5.2%
Reno	2,691	$16,839	2,806	$17,614	4.3%	4.6%
HOTELS/GAMING/RECREATION						
Nevada	1,054	$15,001	1,071	$15,562	1.6	3.7%
Las Vegas	516	$16,107	529	$16,674	2.5	3.5%
Reno	281	$13,314	279	$13,666	-0.7%	2.6%
GOVERNMENT						
Nevada	472	$22,798	478	$23,943	1.3%	5.0%
Las Vegas	87	$23,648	87	$24,985	0.0	5.7%
Reno	75	$23,272	76	$24,064	1.3	3.4%

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FIRMS AND AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE BY INDUSTRY
(Cont.)

	1986		1987			
	Average Firms	Average Wages	Average Firms	Average Wages	% Change Firms	% Change Wages
OTHER*						
Nevada	502	N/A	535	N/A	6.6%	N/A
Las Vegas	233	N/A	250	N/A	7.3%	N/A
Reno	110	N/A	106	N/A	-3.6%	N/A

* Other includes agricultural services and miscellaneous firms.

SOURCE: Employment and Payrolls 1986 and 1987, Employment Security Research.

APPENDIX C

NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT LOCAL OFFICES

The Nevada Employment Security Department maintains full-service employment centers at the following locations:

Carson City
1931 North Carson Street
P.O. Box 1787
Carson City, Nevada 89701
Phone: 702-885-4560

Elko
172 Sixth Street
Elko, Nevada 89801
Phone: 702-738-7146

Ely
480 Campton Street
Ely, Nevada 89301
Phone: 702-289-3023

Fallon
101 North Maine Street
Fallon, Nevada 89406
Phone: 702-423-5115

Henderson
119 Water Street
Henderson, Nevada 89015
Phone: 702-564-1054

Incline Village
894 Southwood Boulevard
P.O. Drawer E
Incline Village, Nevada 89450
Phone: 702-831-4156

Las Vegas
135 South 8th Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Phone: 702-385-3211

North Las Vegas
2827 Las Vegas Boulevard, North
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
Phone: 702-649-4238

Reno
70 West Taylor Street
Reno, Nevada 89520
Phone: 702-789-0400

Sparks
2010 Oddie Boulevard
Sparks, Nevada 89431
Phone: 702-789-0411

Winnemucca
401 Bridge Street
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445
Phone: 702-623-2533

APPENDIX D

OTHER EMPLOYMENT SECURITY RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Labor Force and Associated Data:

Economic Update
Nevada Area Labor Review
Nevada Affirmative Action
Employment and Payrolls
Nevada Wage Survey

Occupational Information:

Occupational Training Directory
Nevada Licensed Occupations, Labor Unions and Apprenticeship Committees
Nevada Occupational Information System, Labor Supply and Demand
Job Finding Techniques
Employment Guide: Nevada State Government
Health Occupations
Construction Occupations
Hotels, Gaming and Related Occupations
High Technology Occupations
Nevada Occupational Projections

A publication entitled Directory of Labor Market Information describes the contents of each of the reports cited above.

For more information concerning these publications contact:

Employment Security Department
Employment Security Research, LMI Unit
500 East Third Street
Carson City, Nevada 89713
Telephone: (702) 885-4550
Toll Free: 1 (800) 992-0900 ext. 4550

APPENDIX E

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1984
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

NEVADA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	482.1	483.2	488.2	491.8	510.2	505.1	505.8	507.6	509.2	506.0	505.4	505.3	500.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	43.7	42.8	40.3	38.3	36.9	38.0	38.1	36.7	37.0	36.8	37.2	42.1	39.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.1%	8.9%	8.3%	7.8%	7.2%	7.5%	7.5%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	8.3%	7.8%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.2%	8.0%	7.9%	7.9%	7.5%	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%	8.0%	7.8%	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	438.3	440.3	447.9	436.4	463.3	463.7	466.3	469.5	470.8	467.8	466.8	461.8	457.7
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	434.2	436.2	442.9	430.4	456.9	456.3	458.3	460.9	463.8	461.6	461.9	457.3	451.7
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4.1	4.1	5.0	6.0	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.6	7.0	6.2	4.9	4.5	6.0
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.1	0.1	0.0	17.1	10.0	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.3

LAS VEGAS SMSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	274.6	276.0	278.9	285.3	294.0	286.0	284.6	285.4	287.3	285.7	286.5	288.1	284.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	24.9	25.4	24.1	23.0	22.6	24.4	24.7	24.1	24.4	23.4	22.6	25.9	24.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.1%	9.2%	8.6%	8.0%	7.7%	8.5%	8.7%	8.4%	8.5%	8.2%	7.9%	9.0%	8.5%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.5%	8.7%	8.7%	8.1%	7.9%	8.5%	8.8%	8.7%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	8.3%	8.5%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	249.7	250.6	254.8	246.2	261.4	258.2	258.5	259.9	261.5	260.9	262.5	260.8	257.1
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	248.7	249.4	253.6	244.7	259.9	256.4	256.6	257.8	259.8	259.4	261.3	259.7	255.6
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	10.0	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.2

RENO SMSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	124.8	123.6	125.1	122.2	128.3	128.0	129.2	130.3	131.4	131.4	131.5	130.3	128.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.2	8.0	8.9	8.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.2%	7.5%	6.9%	6.6%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%	5.5%	6.1%	6.8%	6.2%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.8%	6.3%	6.1%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	6.0%	5.9%	6.1%	6.3%	6.6%	6.2%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	114.6	114.4	116.5	114.1	120.7	120.9	122.2	123.5	124.6	124.2	123.5	121.4	120.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	114.1	113.9	115.9	113.3	119.9	120.0	121.2	122.4	123.7	123.4	122.9	120.8	119.2
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. REVISED MARCH 1986

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1985
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

NEVADA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	511.5	509.4	513.5	514.4	520.5	524.8	526.6	526.1	526.8	526.7	526.4	525.2	521.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	47.2	46.2	44.7	43.6	43.3	43.0	42.0	38.3	37.2	37.5	40.1	40.9	42.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.2%	9.1%	8.7%	8.5%	8.3%	8.2%	8.0%	7.3%	7.1%	7.1%	7.6%	7.8%	8.0%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.3%	8.1%	8.2%	8.4%	8.7%	8.5%	8.3%	7.7%	7.8%	7.5%	7.8%	7.3%	8.0%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	462.9	461.8	467.4	470.5	476.9	481.2	484.2	487.4	489.5	489.1	486.3	484.3	479.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	458.8	457.7	462.4	464.5	470.5	473.8	476.2	478.8	482.5	482.9	481.4	479.8	473.0
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4.1	4.1	5.0	6.0	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.6	7.0	6.2	4.9	4.5	6.0
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

LAS VEGAS SMSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	291.2	290.4	293.2	294.0	296.8	297.0	297.2	297.3	298.6	298.9	299.4	301.3	296.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	26.9	26.9	26.3	26.1	26.5	26.6	26.1	24.3	23.8	23.6	23.1	24.3	25.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.2%	9.3%	9.0%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%	8.2%	8.0%	7.9%	7.7%	8.1%	8.6%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.8%	8.7%	8.9%	9.0%	9.4%	9.2%	8.9%	8.4%	8.4%	8.1%	7.8%	7.4%	8.6%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	262.9	262.1	265.5	267.6	270.0	269.9	270.8	272.6	274.8	275.3	276.3	277.0	270.9
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	261.9	261.1	264.3	266.1	268.5	268.1	268.9	270.5	273.1	273.8	275.1	275.9	269.4
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

RENO SMSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	131.3	130.3	130.8	130.7	132.3	133.8	133.7	133.3	134.1	134.5	134.5	133.1	132.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	11.3	10.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.6	7.3	7.7	9.6	9.2	9.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.6%	7.9%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.6%	5.7%	5.5%	5.7%	7.2%	6.9%	6.8%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.1%	6.7%	6.6%	6.8%	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.3%	6.4%	7.7%	6.6%	6.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	120.0	120.0	121.1	121.4	123.3	124.8	124.9	125.7	126.8	126.8	124.9	123.9	123.6
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	119.5	119.5	120.5	120.6	122.5	123.9	123.9	124.6	125.9	126.0	124.3	123.3	122.8
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. REVISED AUGUST 1987

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1986 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

NEVADA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	512.1	518.0	522.4	526.5	533.1	535.7	536.7	537.4	539.9	538.7	540.5	543.1	532.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	38.	37.9	34.8	32.3	29.1	29.2	29.6	28.3	28.3	29.6	31.3	35.1	32.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.5%	7.3%	6.7%	6.1%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%	5.5%	5.8%	6.5%	6.0%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.8%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.0%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	473.6	480.1	487.6	494.2	504.0	506.2	507.1	509.1	511.6	509.1	509.2	508.0	500.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	468.6	474.5	481.6	487.1	496.2	498.7	500.7	502.5	506.5	504.1	505.5	503.9	494.2
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5.0	5.6	6.0	7.1	7.8	7.5	6.4	6.6	5.1	5.0	3.7	4.1	5.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

LAS VEGAS MSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	294.9	297.2	300.2	302.2	306.2	305.3	305.3	305.6	308.8	310.6	313.0	315.4	305.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	21.9	21.1	19.8	19.0	17.6	18.1	18.8	17.9	17.7	18.1	18.7	20.8	19.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.4%	7.1%	6.6%	6.3%	5.7%	5.9%	6.2%	5.8%	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%	6.6%	6.3%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.0%	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	273.0	276.1	280.4	283.2	288.6	287.2	286.5	287.7	291.1	292.5	294.3	294.6	286.2
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	271.8	274.7	278.9	281.5	286.7	285.4	284.9	286.1	289.8	291.3	293.4	293.6	284.8
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

RENO MSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	128.9	131.3	131.9	132.5	133.8	135.8	135.9	136.3	136.4	135.4	136.0	136.7	134.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	9.0	9.2	7.9	7.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.9	8.1	7.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.3%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%	4.7%	5.1%	5.9%	5.2%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	5.7%	5.9%	5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%	5.2%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	119.9	122.1	124.0	125.4	127.6	129.5	130.1	130.5	130.6	129.1	129.1	128.6	127.2
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	119.2	121.3	123.2	124.4	126.6	128.5	129.2	129.6	129.9	128.4	128.6	128.0	126.4
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. REVISED MARCH 1988.

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1987 LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

NEVADA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	535.3	540.8	544.5	548.1	559.3	565.3	563.9	563.6	563.6	564.6	564.9	570.0	557.0
UNEMPLOYMENT	38.8	38.4	37.9	35.9	34.9	35.1	35.4	32.8	30.8	31.4	32.5	36.1	35.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.2%	7.1%	7.0%	6.5%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%	5.8%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	6.3%	6.3%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.5%	6.4%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%	6.4%	6.5%	6.2%	6.1%	6.0%	5.9%	6.0%	6.3%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	496.5	502.4	506.6	512.2	524.4	530.2	528.5	530.8	532.7	530.0	529.2	533.9	521.5
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	492.6	497.6	500.9	506.3	514.8	520.3	521.3	523.6	526.7	523.2	524.3	529.6	515.1
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	3.9	4.8	5.7	5.9	9.6	9.9	7.2	7.2	6.0	6.8	4.9	4.3	6.4
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.5

LAS VEGAS MSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	312.8	315.1	317.3	319.4	323.9	327.0	326.0	324.8	326.2	328.6	329.9	332.7	323.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	21.7	21.6	21.8	21.0	20.8	21.7	22.8	20.5	19.3	19.7	19.7	21.4	21.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.6%	6.4%	6.6%	7.0%	6.3%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.4%	6.5%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.6%	6.5%	6.9%	6.7%	6.8%	6.7%	6.9%	6.4%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.5%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	291.1	293.5	295.5	298.4	303.1	305.3	303.2	304.3	306.8	308.8	310.1	311.3	302.7
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	290.1	292.3	294.1	297.0	300.8	302.9	301.4	302.5	305.3	307.1	308.9	310.2	301.1
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.6
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

RENO MSA

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	133.2	135.1	135.3	135.6	137.8	138.8	139.5	139.8	140.1	139.4	139.4	140.6	137.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.4	6.6	7.2	8.5	7.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%	4.6%	4.7%	5.2%	6.0%	5.7%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	5.8%	5.8%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.7%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	5.7%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	123.7	125.8	126.3	127.5	130.0	131.3	132.4	132.8	133.7	132.8	132.2	132.1	130.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	123.2	125.2	125.5	126.7	128.7	130.0	131.4	131.8	132.9	131.9	131.5	131.5	129.1
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. REVISED MARCH 1988.

1984
NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	406.1	408.7	415.4	418.7	427.3	430.5	430.5	432.2	436.0	434.8	437.2	434.2	426.0
MINING	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6
METAL MINING	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8
CONSTRUCTION	18.4	19.6	21.1	21.9	22.8	23.4	22.9	22.9	22.3	22.4	22.0	22.0	21.8
MANUFACTURING	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.0
DURABLE GOODS	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.8
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3
CHEMICALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.1	24.9	24.9	25.5	25.5	24.9
TRANSPORTATION	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.5
RAILROAD	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.9
AIR	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4
TOTAL TRADE	82.0	81.5	82.1	83.3	84.8	86.2	87.5	87.7	88.1	87.5	89.4	90.6	85.9
WHOLESALE	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.4	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.4	14.7
RETAIL	67.9	67.4	67.9	69.2	70.4	71.2	72.6	72.6	72.9	72.4	74.1	75.2	71.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	13.7	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.6	14.8	15.8	13.4
FOOD STORES	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.9
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	22.2	22.4	22.7	23.8	24.4	24.7	25.4	25.1	25.0	24.2	24.3	24.2	24.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.7	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.0
FINANCE	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	178.5	178.7	182.0	182.7	187.3	189.5	191.5	191.7	192.4	190.9	190.8	186.2	186.9
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	114.1	115.2	117.6	116.7	120.1	121.9	124.0	124.0	124.2	122.7	121.6	118.6	120.1
PERSONAL	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4
BUSINESS	21.1	19.7	20.2	21.5	22.2	21.9	21.7	21.6	22.2	22.5	23.5	22.0	21.7
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.9
GOVERNMENT	57.9	59.4	60.0	59.7	60.1	58.0	54.5	55.7	59.4	60.6	60.8	61.1	58.9
FEDERAL	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0
STATE & LOCAL	48.3	49.8	50.3	49.9	50.2	47.8	44.2	45.4	49.2	50.5	50.8	51.0	48.9
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	20.7	22.1	22.6	22.4	22.7	19.5	16.6	17.0	21.2	22.6	22.8	23.0	21.1

1/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT.
INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS. REVISED 3-86

1985
NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	429.0	430.0	436.3	440.4	447.0	449.9	451.6	453.6	456.9	455.5	456.0	453.1	446.4
MINING	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.1
METAL MINING	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
CONSTRUCTION	20.4	20.8	21.7	23.1	24.3	24.9	25.3	26.3	25.9	25.6	24.4	24.4	23.9
MANUFACTURING	21.4	21.5	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.1	21.9
DURABLE GOODS	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.3
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.6
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6
CHEMICALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	25.2	25.2	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.9	25.3
TRANSPORTATION	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.5	14.0
RAILROAD	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9
AIR	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3
TOTAL TRADE	87.0	86.7	88.1	88.7	90.4	91.9	91.5	91.8	92.4	92.3	93.9	95.8	90.9
WHOLESALE	15.0	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.9
RETAIL	72.0	71.6	72.6	73.0	74.5	75.8	75.4	75.7	76.4	76.1	77.7	79.6	75.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	13.9	13.4	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.6	14.1	15.2	16.3	13.8
FOOD STORES	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.6
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	23.6	23.7	24.4	24.8	25.5	26.1	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	20.3	20.5	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.7	21.8	21.4
FINANCE	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	189.4	189.1	192.0	194.2	196.2	198.1	201.4	202.1	201.0	198.7	199.2	195.7	196.4
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	120.6	121.2	122.6	124.5	125.9	127.6	130.3	130.5	129.2	126.7	124.9	121.8	125.5
PERSONAL	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
BUSINESS	22.8	21.5	21.8	22.3	22.5	22.2	22.6	22.8	22.6	23.1	23.5	23.0	22.6
MEDICAL & HEALTH	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.8	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.2	19.3	19.4	17.2
GOVERNMENT	59.4	60.7	61.3	61.3	61.8	59.8	57.5	57.5	61.5	62.3	61.1	61.5	60.5
FEDERAL	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4
STATE & LOCAL	49.3	50.6	51.2	51.1	51.5	49.2	46.6	46.7	50.8	52.3	50.6	50.9	50.1
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	21.2	22.2	22.7	22.6	22.9	20.1	17.2	17.1	21.8	23.4	23.6	23.8	21.6

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1986
NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	445.0	450.0	456.1	460.7	468.5	470.7	471.0	474.7	479.5	479.3	480.9	480.7	468.1
MINING	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3
METAL MINING	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.0
CONSTRUCTION	23.9	23.6	24.4	26.4	27.7	29.0	29.5	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.5	29.4	27.7
MANUFACTURING	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.3
DURABLE GOODS	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.1
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
CHEMICALS	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	25.5	25.7	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.8	26.8	27.1	27.0	26.9	27.3	27.4	26.5
TRANSPORTATION	14.1	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.9	16.1	15.1
RAILROAD	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.1
AIR	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.4
TOTAL TRADE	90.6	90.0	91.6	92.2	94.0	95.5	95.6	96.4	96.8	96.7	98.0	99.4	94.7
WHOLESALE	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.0	17.1	16.7
RETAIL	74.5	73.8	75.3	75.8	77.4	78.7	78.8	79.4	79.7	79.6	81.0	82.3	78.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	14.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.7	14.2	15.2	15.6	13.9
FOOD STORES	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.4
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	24.4	24.9	25.6	25.4	26.4	27.1	26.7	26.9	27.0	26.4	26.5	27.1	26.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	21.1	21.3	21.6	22.1	22.5	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.4
FINANCE	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.2
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	196.5	199.5	202.6	203.8	207.7	208.8	209.1	210.9	211.6	209.9	210.4	208.2	206.6
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	121.5	124.2	126.2	127.9	130.4	131.1	132.0	132.7	132.5	130.5	129.9	128.2	128.9
PERSONAL	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7
BUSINESS	24.3	24.1	24.3	24.0	24.8	24.6	24.1	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.9	25.9	25.0
MEDICAL & HEALTH	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.0
GOVERNMENT	59.9	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.2	59.1	58.1	58.4	62.1	63.9	63.8	64.2	61.6
FEDERAL	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.9
STATE & LOCAL	49.2	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.4	48.1	47.1	47.3	51.1	53.0	52.9	53.2	50.7
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	22.0	24.0	24.1	24.1	23.8	19.6	18.4	18.6	22.9	24.8	24.8	25.1	22.7

1/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS. REVISED 3-88.

1987
NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	472.4	478.1	483.7	490.1	498.9	504.5	504.4	507.6	511.6	510.0	512.1	514.4	499.0
MINING	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	7.9
METAL MINING	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	6.7
CONSTRUCTION	26.9	26.9	27.6	28.5	29.7	30.9	31.4	31.7	31.2	30.8	30.4	30.1	29.6
MANUFACTURING	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.5	22.8	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.0	23.2
DURABLE GOODS	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.1
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.1
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2
CHEMICALS	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	26.7	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.6	27.9	28.0	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.4	27.7
TRANSPORTATION	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.1
RAILROAD	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5
AIR	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.6
TOTAL TRADE	95.8	96.3	97.3	98.0	100.3	102.4	103.2	103.8	103.8	103.8	105.1	106.4	101.4
WHOLESALE	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.3	18.6	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.0	18.6
RETAIL	78.5	78.7	79.4	79.7	81.7	83.4	84.3	84.8	84.8	84.8	86.0	87.4	82.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	14.1	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.7	15.9	16.7	14.2
FOOD STORES	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.4
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STNS.	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	25.7	26.4	27.0	26.9	27.9	28.4	28.4	28.6	28.9	28.7	28.5	28.7	27.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	22.5	22.6	22.7	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.7	24.0	24.1	23.9	23.9	24.0	23.4
FINANCE	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	209.8	212.3	214.9	218.7	222.4	224.9	225.9	227.9	227.5	224.5	225.3	225.7	221.7
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	130.6	131.0	132.5	136.2	138.4	140.2	140.6	141.8	140.7	141.2	140.6	138.7	137.6
PERSONAL	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
BUSINESS	26.5	27.0	27.2	27.1	28.1	28.1	28.4	28.9	29.4	26.0	27.0	29.2	27.7
MEDICAL & HEALTH	20.7	20.9	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.8	21.8	21.2
GOVERNMENT	62.0	64.0	64.5	64.7	65.1	63.3	60.4	60.2	65.0	66.4	66.4	66.8	64.1
FEDERAL	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3
STATE & LOCAL	51.2	53.1	53.6	53.6	53.8	51.7	48.7	48.5	53.4	55.1	55.2	55.6	52.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	22.8	24.7	25.0	25.0	24.9	22.1	18.8	18.7	23.8	25.7	26.0	26.2	23.6

1/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARILY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS. REVISED 3-88.

1984
LAS VEGAS EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	226.2	225.7	229.7	230.0	235.1	234.2	233.9	233.5	236.4	237.0	240.5	238.9	233.5
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	12.2	12.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.2	13.6	13.4	12.9	12.9	12.7	13.0	13.3
MANUFACTURING	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5
DURABLE GOODS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
FOOD PRODUCTS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.4	14.2	14.5	14.2	14.0	14.2	14.8	14.7	14.2
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.1
RAILROAD	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
AIR	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
TOTAL TRADE	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.6	48.5	48.7	49.3	49.1	47.2	47.2	50.9	51.6	48.8
WHOLESALE	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.5
RETAIL	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.8	41.5	41.6	41.6	43.1	43.8	41.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.3	8.8	7.5
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.3	14.9	14.9	14.7	15.0	15.0	14.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.5
FINANCE	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	106.7	105.8	107.7	106.9	110.0	110.1	111.2	110.9	112.6	112.2	113.2	110.3	109.8
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	71.7	71.8	72.9	70.6	72.9	73.4	74.8	74.7	75.9	75.1	75.3	74.0	73.6
PERSONAL	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
BUSINESS	10.6	9.3	9.8	10.8	11.3	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.8	11.3	12.1	10.6	10.7
GOVERNMENT	27.7	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.9	27.4	26.0	26.3	28.2	29.0	29.2	27.1	28.1
FEDERAL	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
STATE & LOCAL	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.7	22.2	20.8	21.0	23.0	23.8	24.0	24.1	22.9
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.4	9.5	8.0	8.4	10.6	11.4	11.5	11.6	10.5

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LAS VEGAS EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	237.9	238.3	242.0	244.8	247.4	247.2	247.7	248.5	253.6	250.4	252.1	252.7	246.6
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	12.5	12.9	13.4	14.1	14.6	15.0	14.7	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.3
MANUFACTURING	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8
DURABLE GOODS	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5
FOOD PRODUCTS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	14.0	14.0	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4
RAILROAD	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
AIR	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
TOTAL TRADE	49.7	49.9	50.9	51.0	51.8	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.7	52.9	54.2	53.6	52.2
WHOLESALE	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.3
RETAIL	42.0	42.1	42.9	42.9	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.9	44.3	44.3	45.5	45.9	43.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.7	9.4	7.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	14.7	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.7	15.7	15.3	15.4	15.7	15.5	15.9	16.2	15.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.6
FINANCE	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	113.8	112.6	114.0	115.7	116.3	115.7	117.4	117.7	117.4	116.5	117.1	115.9	115.8
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	76.4	76.3	77.0	78.1	78.4	78.0	79.3	79.3	79.1	77.8	77.7	76.9	77.9
PERSONAL	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
BUSINESS	11.5	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.9	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.5	11.2	10.8
GOVERNMENT	28.4	29.1	29.5	29.6	29.6	28.6	27.5	27.5	29.6	30.5	30.5	31.0	29.3
FEDERAL	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
STATE & LOCAL	23.2	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.3	23.2	21.8	21.8	23.9	24.9	24.9	25.4	23.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.5	10.2	8.6	8.5	10.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	10.9

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LAS VEGAS EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	250.5	252.7	256.6	259.1	263.5	261.8	260.7	262.6	266.7	268.7	271.3	272.0	262.2
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	14.7	14.5	15.1	16.3	16.9	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.4	16.9
MANUFACTURING	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1
DURABLE GOODS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
FOOD PRODUCTS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
CHEMICALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.4	14.9
TRANSPORTATION	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.5	8.9
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
AIR	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0
TOTAL TRADE	52.5	52.5	53.2	53.7	54.7	55.2	54.8	55.0	55.7	56.2	57.0	58.3	54.9
WHOLESALE	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	8.9
RETAIL	44.0	43.9	44.6	44.9	45.8	46.2	45.8	45.9	46.5	47.0	47.8	49.0	46.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.5	8.7	7.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.7	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	17.3	16.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.3
FINANCE	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.1
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	117.8	119.3	121.5	121.6	124.1	123.3	122.6	123.9	125.0	124.9	126.6	125.6	123.0
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	77.2	78.7	80.3	80.7	82.2	81.4	81.4	81.9	82.6	82.2	82.8	82.5	81.2
PERSONAL	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6
BUSINESS	12.6	12.2	12.3	11.8	12.5	12.3	11.6	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.8	12.8	12.5
GOVERNMENT	30.4	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.4	28.9	28.8	28.9	30.8	32.4	32.2	32.0	30.8
FEDERAL	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
STATE & LOCAL	24.5	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.5	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.9	26.5	26.3	26.1	24.9
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	11.4	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	9.4	9.3	9.3	11.4	12.9	12.7	12.7	11.5

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1987

LAS VEGAS EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	269.9	272.6	275.8	279.4	283.7	285.7	284.0	285.8	289.0	291.6	293.5	293.2	283.7
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	17.1	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.6	19.2	19.3	19.4	18.9	18.6	18.4	18.5	18.4
MANUFACTURING	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.6
DURABLE GOODS	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3
FOOD PRODUCTS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.1	15.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.5
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
AIR	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1
TOTAL TRADE	56.5	57.0	57.8	57.9	58.8	60.1	60.4	61.0	61.1	61.3	62.0	63.0	59.7
WHOLESALE	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.9
RETAIL	47.1	47.5	48.1	48.1	48.9	50.0	50.4	50.8	50.9	51.1	51.8	52.9	49.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.0	9.4	8.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	16.4	17.0	17.4	17.3	17.7	18.1	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.5	17.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.2
FINANCE	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.5
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	128.4	129.6	130.8	133.1	135.2	135.5	134.9	136.2	136.7	138.1	139.3	137.5	134.6
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	84.5	84.9	85.8	88.3	89.3	89.1	88.1	88.8	88.9	90.2	90.4	89.4	88.1
PERSONAL	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
BUSINESS	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.7	14.5	14.4	14.5	15.0	15.2	15.4	16.1	15.4	14.7
GOVERNMENT	31.3	32.0	32.4	32.5	32.5	31.9	30.2	30.1	32.8	33.9	33.8	34.2	32.3
FEDERAL	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2
STATE & LOCAL	25.4	26.0	26.4	26.4	26.4	25.7	23.9	23.8	26.5	27.6	27.5	27.8	26.1
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	11.9	12.5	12.8	12.7	12.7	11.6	9.5	9.4	12.1	13.4	13.5	13.7	12.2

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1984
RENO EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	111.3	113.1	114.9	116.4	118.5	119.6	120.2	120.9	121.7	120.6	120.5	120.0	118.1
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.4
MANUFACTURING	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.1
DURABLE GOODS	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8
TRANSPORTATION	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAIL.	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
TOTAL TRADE	24.9	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.5	25.9	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.0	27.4	28.0	26.2
WHOLESALE	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0
RETAIL	19.1	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.6	20.7	20.9	20.8	21.2	21.7	20.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.9	4.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	43.4	44.4	45.6	46.3	47.5	48.2	48.4	48.6	48.4	47.5	46.9	45.8	46.8
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	26.3	27.3	28.3	28.9	29.9	30.2	30.4	30.2	30.0	29.5	28.8	27.7	29.0
PERSONAL	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
GOVERNMENT	16.3	17.0	17.1	16.7	16.9	16.2	15.5	15.7	16.7	17.1	17.3	17.3	16.7
FEDERAL	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
STATE & LOCAL	13.6	14.3	14.4	14.0	14.1	13.4	12.7	12.9	13.9	14.3	14.5	14.5	13.9
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.3	5.4	5.5	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.7

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1985
RENO EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	116.9	117.6	119.3	120.3	122.1	123.4	123.1	123.6	124.7	124.4	123.1	122.4	121.7
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
MANUFACTURING	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.	8.2	8.1	8.3
DURABLE GOODS	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.	5.4	5.6
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.9
TRANSPORTATION	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAIL.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
TOTAL TRADE	26.7	26.2	26.4	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.4	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.4	28.9	27.4
WHOLESALE	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
RETAIL	20.7	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.9	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	22.1	22.6	21.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.8	4.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	45.2	45.7	46.5	47.6	48.2	49.5	49.8	49.9	49.6	49.1	49.9	48.5	48.3
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	27.4	27.8	28.3	29.0	29.5	30.4	30.8	30.7	30.5	30.0	29.1	27.6	29.3
PERSONAL	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
GOVERNMENT	16.7	17.4	17.7	17.2	17.4	16.7	15.8	15.8	17.2	17.4	15.5	15.6	16.7
FEDERAL	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
STATE & LOCAL	13.3	14.5	14.8	14.4	14.5	13.8	12.9	12.9	14.3	14.6	12.7	12.8	13.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.3	5.4	5.4	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.8

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INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS. REVISED 2-87

1986

RENO EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	119.4	121.0	122.7	124.0	125.8	127.7	127.7	129.2	129.8	129.0	129.0	128.5	126.2
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8
MANUFACTURING	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2
DURABLE GOODS	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.1	8.6
TRANSPORTATION	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.6
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAIL	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
TOTAL TRADE	27.4	27.0	27.5	27.4	27.8	28.4	28.6	29.0	28.9	28.6	29.2	29.4	28.3
WHOLESALE	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
RETAIL	21.1	20.7	21.1	21.0	21.4	21.9	22.1	22.4	22.4	22.1	22.7	22.9	21.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	47.9	48.9	49.6	50.5	51.5	52.4	52.8	53.1	52.7	52.1	51.3	50.5	51.1
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	27.4	28.1	28.6	29.3	29.9	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.3	29.6	28.9	28.1	29.4
PERSONAL	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
GOVERNMENT	15.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.6	15.1	14.4	14.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.5	15.6
FEDERAL	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
STATE & LOCAL	12.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.2	11.5	11.9	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.6	12.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	6.4	5.7	6.0	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.1

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1987

RENO EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
ESTABLISHMENT BASED IND. EMPLOYMENT 1/	124.5	126.3	127.5	129.3	131.3	132.6	133.9	134.9	136.2	135.9	135.8	135.2	131.9
MINING	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
CONSTRUCTION	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0
MANUFACTURING	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3
DURABLE GOODS	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL.	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1
TRANSPORTATION	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAIL	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
TOTAL TRADE	28.0	27.9	28.1	28.4	29.2	29.6	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.9	31.2	29.5
WHOLESALE	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2
RETAIL	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.9	22.1	22.5	22.7	22.8	23.0	23.5	23.8	22.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APRL.	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	49.7	50.6	51.5	52.7	53.6	55.0	56.1	56.8	56.7	56.2	55.6	54.9	54.1
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	27.6	28.4	28.8	29.6	30.3	31.5	32.5	33.0	32.5	32.1	31.5	30.7	30.7
PERSONAL	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
GOVERNMENT	15.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.6	15.4	15.0	14.8	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.1
FEDERAL	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
STATE & LOCAL	12.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.6	12.4	11.9	11.8	13.4	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.1
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	6.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	6.4	5.9	5.7	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.2

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